BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY JOHN H. LYNDE. BANGOR, ME., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1874. VOLUME XLI—NUMBER 8.

Governor's Address.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In entering upon the discharge of the duties to which we have been respectively called by our fellow citizens, it is fitting that we should recognize our dependence upon that Being who is over all and above all. We have cause of devout gratitude for the Divine favor which has been shown towards the State and the nation during the year which has just closed. In no period of the history of either, has the advance in population, material prosperity and other conditions of true greatness, been more conspicuous. We may well congratulate ourselves that so marked progress has been made in healing the wounds of the terrible struggle for national existence, and in cementing all sections of our beloved country in common devotion to a Republic preserved from enemies without and within, redeemed from the curse of slavery, and consecrated to the rights and worth of man among the equal rights of every citizen.

NECESSITY FOR ECONOMY.

The financial panic which so recently threatened to cause serious derangement to the business of the country, has not been without its influence for good. It has given new emphasis to the great economic law which teaches that the savings rather than the incomes of a people, are the measure of their material prosperity. The careful observer of the tendencies to extravagance so noticeable everywhere can but recognize the truth that economy is the one word which needs to be spoken and put in practice in private as well as public circles. Fortunately the waste of extravagance has not been felt in this part of the country with so much force as elsewhere. Although the public affairs of the State have been managed with such exceptional prudence and integrity, that the opportunities for criticism are few, yet you will undoubtedly consider it an imperative duty at this time to study the closest economy, and to confine your appropriations within as narrow limits as is consistent with the public welfare. In wisely prescribing the extent of public expenditures, and in determining such cases of compensation of public officers as may arise, you cannot fail to recognize principles which are at once the safety and glory of a popular government—that frugality and simplicity are essential characteristics of free institutions, and that official positions should be sought less for the salaries attached to them, than for satisfaction and honor which came from faithful public service. In every endeavor to maintain and promote the high efficiency, economy and integrity in all the departments of the State government, you will have my earnest co operation.

THE STATE FINANCES.

The report of the State Treasurer shows that the receipts of the State Treasury during the year ending Dec. 31st, 1873, including $[illegible] on hand Dec. 31st, 1872, were $1,[illegible] and the expenditures during the same period $1,[illegible] leaving a balance of $[illegible] in the Treasury at the close of the year, most of which will be needed to meet obligations of the State that will mature at an early date. Of the receipts, $[illegible] was the tax on Savings Banks, $[illegible] interest on deposits, $2,180 duty on commissions, $1,[illegible] insurance paid into the State Treasury by the Insurance Commissioner, $986 license fees from hawkers and peddlers, and nearly all the remainder, reaching about a million and a quarter dollars, was from direct taxation. Of the expenditures, $430,356 was on account of interest and $24,[illegible] was on account of sinking fund and principal of public debt, and about $40,000 for pensions of soldiers and aid to soldiers' orphans, making a direct expenditure of about $[illegible] arising from the late war. The sum of $374,978 was also paid from the State Treasury to towns for common school purposes, and reduced municipal taxation to that extent. This left about $[illegible] as the expenditures for general State purposes.

THE STATE DEBT.

That portion of the public debt which came due in 1873, and was presented to the Treasury amounting to $49,000, has been paid and the sinking fund for the redemption of the debt as it shall become due, has been increased during the year to $1,2[illegible]. After deducting the sinking fund, the State debt on the 1st of Jan 1874 was $[illegible], a reduction of $[illegible] during the past year and of $2,300,[illegible] or more than one fourth, since the close of the war. At the present rate of accumulation of the sinking fund, the State debt will be met as it matures, and entirely extinguished in 1889. As the sinking fund, invested in United States and State securities, is already over a million and a quarter dollars, and is constantly increasing, I suggest whether some additional provision for its oversight and security would not be advisable.

SOURCES OF TAXATION.

It will be observed that up to the present time almost the only resource of the State to meet both ordinary and extraordinary expenditures, has been direct taxation. The State tax [illegible] year was five mills on the dollar, but in the judgment of the Treasurer the tax may be reduced the present year to four and a half mills, provided the legislature shall make no unusual appropriations. I most earnestly urge, however, that you should consider whether it is not advisable to devise some method other than direct taxation to secure a part of the revenue required for State expenditures, so that the rate of taxation may be still further reduced. Pennsylvania finds no difficulty in securing sufficient receipts from indirect taxation to support the State government. A large share of the State expenditures of Massachusetts is met by the proceeds of a State tax upon the valuation of the corporate stock of railroad and other corporations over and above municipal taxation for real estate and machinery, and upon the business of Fire and Life Insurance Companies. Without indicating more in detail what sources of revenue may be made available to this State, I desire to call your attention to the subject and to suggest a careful inquiry and investigation, with a view of devising methods of lifting some portion of the burden of taxation from real estate. Such a policy would give needed encouragement to our agricultural interests, and promote the development of the resources of the State.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Although the object sought in establishing a Department of Insurance, was simply to secure such a supervision of the business of insurance as would protect the public interests, yet the fees received for licenses have not only paid the salary and expenses of the Commissioner, but also yielded to the State a revenue of about eleven hundred dollars for the year ending July 1, 1873. The indications thus far are that the revenue for the present year will be as much. The Department has conferred great benefits upon the public by preventing many doubtful companies from doing business in the State and supplying needed information on insurance topics by means of its annual reports.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The reports of the Inspectors of the State Prison and Trustees of the Reform School, which will be promptly laid before you, contain information and suggestions of much importance. The report of the Trustees of the Insane Asylum has not yet reached me. For the highest success of these important State institutions, it is important that, through your several committees intrusted with their interest, you should make your oversight of them not simply a brief, formal visitation, but a thorough and careful annual inspection and investigation, in the early part of the session when at least a portion of the members of each committee could give the time necessary for this work. Thus you would bring the people into closer relations with these institutions, remove abuses, if any had grown up, disarm criticism and inspire that generous confidence on which their success so largely depends.

THE STATE PRISON.

According to the report of the Inspectors, the earnings of the convicts have defrayed the expenses of carrying on the State Prison during the year ending Nov. 30, 1873, and yielded to the State a net profit of $6,544 98, which has been added to the working capital of the institution. The salaries of the Warden and Inspectors, amounting the past year to $4,460 39, are paid from the State Treasury, in accordance with the system which has always obtained in making up the prison accounts.—Deducting this amount, and there still remains a balance of $2,084 63 in favor of the State, after paying all the expenditures of supporting the prison, including salaries of Warden and Inspectors, the cost of transportation of prisoners from the several jails and payments to convicts when discharged. Should this favorable financial condition of the institution continue, the State will be relieved of all expenditures on prison account, except so far as may be necessary to keep the buildings in safe condition, and provide for possible losses by fire. The recent increase of prison accommodations by the erection of a new wing, supplies all the demands which will be made in this direction for years.

The Inspectors report that the value of the tools, stock on hand and balance of debts due the prison, on the 30th of Nov last, was $125,197 [illegible]. A few days after one of the workshops was unfortunately burned, involving a loss of the building, valued at about $6,000 and also of stock and tools valued at $17,600. This loss reduces the value of the tools, stock, etc, to about $108,000, but it is thought that the operations of the prison can be carried on as usual without any appropriation to supply this part of the loss. A new fire proof work shop will, however, be required another summer, whether the labor of the prisoners is disposed of to contractors, or employed on account of the State. For the erection of such a building as shall be well adapted to the wants of the prison, the Inspectors recommend an appropriation of $12,000.

With the exception of a period of six or eight years, the State has always employed the labor of the convicts in manufacturing operations on its own account, on the assumption that such a course was preferable on grounds of economy as well as discipline. Inasmuch as it is thought by some that it would be more equitable to the public, and more advantageous to the State, to dispose of the labor of the convicts to contractors, I would suggest that your committee on that institution investigate the subject, and give a hearing to all persons interested in this or any other matter connected with the management of the prison.

REFORM SCHOOL.

The Trustees of the Reform School give expression to a judgment forced upon them by observation and experience, and in full harmony with the advice of officers of similar institutions in other States, that a large part of the benefits which might be expected from that school, are lost in consequence of so faulty an arrangement of the interior of the building as to make it impossible to properly separate the different grades of boys. As it is now, there must be an enforced association of boys who are committed for truancy or some petty misdemeanor, which by no means argues more than want of parental care, with youth who are to a great extent depraved, as well as an indiscriminate herding of all classes of crime. Under such circumstances any methods of reform must be largely counterbalanced by bad influences. The Trustees ask for an appropriation of $20,000 to make the changes in the building required in order to overcome the insuperable difficulties suggested, and are thoroughly convinced that unless this can be done the institution must continue shorn of a large part of its power for good. I am so profoundly convinced of the correctness of this view, that I trust you will give the recommendations of the Trustees that favorable consideration which they so well deserve.

INSANE HOSPITAL.

The report of the Trustees of the Insane Hospital, which has been delayed for a thorough examination of the accounts of the late Treasurer of the institution, will be laid before the Legislature as soon as it is placed in my hands. The report of the Superintendent shows a steady increase of the number of the patients, and gives evidence of a successful discharge of the important duties resting on him. I am informed that a proposition will be made to you to so amend the laws relating to the Hospital, as to place the patients more completely under the protection of the laws. This suggestion is not made on account of any existing necessity in this State, but in pursuance of a general movement designed to reach all similar institutions in this country.

The report of the Commissioners of a proposed new Insane Hospital, appointed by virtue of a resolve of the last Legislature, will be found of such importance as to claim your considerate attention. Two members of the commission report in favor of erecting, on the present Hospital grounds in Augusta, a new Hospital, to accommodate one hundred patients at an estimated cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. One member reports in favor of the erection, on the Hospital grounds, of two or three cottages at first, and subsequently others as they may be needed, to severally accommodate about twenty patients, at an estimated cost of about five thousand dollars each. The present Hospital building is over crowded, and additional accommodations are already required.

STATE CHARITIES.

During the past year the State has expended about fourteen thousand dollars to educate fifty five deaf and dumb and eleven blind beneficiaries. The cost of supporting insane State paupers has reached the large sum of thirty five thousand dollars, and of paupers in unincorporated places six thousand dollars. It is more than probable that an amendment of the law relating to those charities is expedient.

THE INDIAN TRIBES.

In accordance with treaty stipulations and the provisions of existing laws, more than twelve thousand dollars have been expended in aid of the remnants of the two Indian tribes still living within the State, about $5,700 of which has been devoted to the Penobscot tribe, and $6,700 to the Passamaquoddy tribe. Of the amount devoted to the Penobscots, however, about $5,000 was the interest on the fund belonging to the tribe held in trust by the State. By direction of an act of the last Legislature, the proceeds of certain shore rents amounting to over $3,000, are to be distributed among the members of the tribe. As probably some heads of families entitled to receive a large sum, would make an improper use of the same, it is possible that the law may need some amendment to give a larger discretion in the disposition of the fund.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

I regret that the late financial disturbances have as yet prevented the Trustees of the Maine Industrial School for Girls, from securing the twenty five thousand dollars required through private subscriptions, before they could avail themselves of the five thousand dollars conditionally granted by the State to aid in the establishment and maintenance of the proposed institution. The school has been located in Hallowell, in consideration of liberal donations from two benevolent ladies of that city, and it is intended to put it in operation as soon as the balance of the private contributions required can be secured.—It is to be hoped that measures to that end will be successful at an early day, so that the State may be provided with a school so much needed for a class of girls leading an idle, vagrant or vicious life, or in great danger of falling into habits of vice or immorality. To secure such a school the State may wisely extend liberal assistance.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, which will be laid before you at an early day, presents an encouraging view of the condition and prospects of the educational interests of the State. The increase in school money arising from the State mill tax and the tax on Savings banks, the improvement in methods of teaching, growing largely out of the work of our Normal Schools; and the already marked influence of the Free High School System adopted by the last Legislature, have materially improved the character and efficiency of our public schools, and aroused a new interest in the cause of education.

FREE HIGH SCHOOLS.

The Free High School system, especially, although in practical operation but little more than half of the past year, has already achieved so great success as to surpass the utmost expectations of its warmest friends, and to promise, within a reasonable time, results that can but satisfy all of the wisdom of the policy. The official reports which have been received by the Department of Education, show that 150 Free High Schools, in 133 different cities, towns and plantations, representing every county in the State, have been maintained from one to three terms each, since the first of March last; and that these schools have been supported by municipal appropriations to the amount of $82,523, and State aid to the amount of $29,184. In these schools 10,286 pupils have received instruction in those branches usually taught in the common schools, excluding primary studies; and also in such other directions as are demanded by the increasing industrial and business wants of the times. It is especially noteworthy, that a large portion of the youth of both sexes reached by these schools, are those who had already withdrawn from the common school with a deficient education; or whom poverty or other circumstances have prevented from leaving their homes to obtain better opportunities for education than those afforded by the short winter term of their district school. Many youth who will hereafter make most valuable teachers of our common schools are receiving in the Free High School that broader and deeper culture so essential to prepare them for this high work. The influence on the common schools of such pupils as have attended the Free High School, is already proving in the highest degree beneficial. So far as I am informed, in most of the towns in which such school has been held, a new interest has been awakened in the cause of education.

It was feared by some that the system would be impracticable for small or sparsely settled towns, but some of the most successful Free High Schools maintained during the autumn have been in just such localities. In one case, at least, a sparsely settled plantation has maintained a most flourishing school for eleven weeks, by a municipal appropriation of sixty five dollars, increased by an equal amount from the State. Indeed, thus far the most complete success of the Free High School System has been in exclusively farming towns, where this adjunct of the common school system is affording such facilities for education as can but serve to increase the attractions of that rural life which is the source of our national strength and purity. With a continuance of the system, there can be scarcely a doubt that within a brief period these schools will be established in most of the towns of the State, and will give such an impetus to our educational interests as nothing else could.

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

The aggregate expenditure for the public schools of the State, during the past school year has been $1,000,000, exclusive of the amount expended for school buildings and Free High Schools. Of this sum towns have directly contributed $625,618, and the State $374,978. If to this sum should be added the annual expenditures for school buildings, Free High Schools, Normal Schools, and College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and the public and private expenditures for those Academies, Seminaries and higher institutions of learning which supplement our educational system and confer such lasting benefits on the State there can be little doubt that the amount would reach a million and a half dollars. So large an annual expenditure on the part of the people, is a conclusive answer to the suggestion that the people are losing their interest in our free schools. To our credit as a State, let it be said, never before was there so general interest in education, never before so almost universal willingness to make the largest sacrifices, in order that our children may have the inestimable blessings of intellectual culture. All that the people of Maine ask is to be assured that their contributions for so grand an end, are prudently and wisely expended. To my mind, indeed, it seems clear that the work on which our educators may at present well unite their earnest efforts is not so much to secure larger school revenues—although these are essential in some localities—as to devise methods by which better results may be obtained from the means at our disposal. By this it should not be inferred that there is not the closest economy in school expenditures. For the most part there is this, and yet that policy which loses sight of the fact that a good teacher is cheap at any price, and a poor instructor dear even if his services are gratuitous, is not true economy but waste.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

It is in this direction that our two Normal Schools are conferring lasting benefits upon the public schools of this State. Recognizing the truth that the highest success as a teacher requires not only natural aptitude, but, also, like other professions, special preparation and training, the State has wisely established and maintains these institutions as a part of its educational system. Probably no money expended in educational directions, yields larger returns. The teachers who go forth from Farmington and Castine, not only impress themselves on the schools over which they are called to preside but also make their influence felt for good over many other instructors with whom they come in contact. No one who has watched the progress of our common schools for the past decade, can have failed to discover a striking improvement in methods of instruction, coming largely from the influence of our normal schools. Whatever appropriations are required to maintain their high standard and excellence, and increase their means of usefulness, should be made, and made, too, in the interest of the wisest economy. It should not be forgotten that a special necessity for increasing the efficiency of our common school system, has arisen from the fact that the intense activity pervading modern American life, is seriously abridging the time within which our public schools must do their work, by withdrawing our youth from them at least five years earlier than formerly, while at the same time it is necessitating a broader culture.

SCHOOL SUPERVISION.

Next to skillful instruction, nothing is more essential to the highest efficiency of our public schools, than careful, intelligent and well sustained inspection and supervision. Excellent as is the work of most of our school committees, yet it is not to be expected that men engaged in other pursuits, can spare the time requisite to keep abreast of the progressive educational movements of the times, and thus be able to suggest improvements in the work of the teachers under their charge, and inspire in them that professional pride and ambition which is so essential to success. As it is physically impossible for the State Superintendent to personally and effectively reach the several towns and town committees sooner or later it will be found necessary to establish some form of intermediate supervision, through which the State Superintendent may impress on them the results of his observation and experience, and secure a uniform system that will cover the examination and certification of teachers, as well as the most effective inspection of schools. In view of the fact that time and means will be required to perfect and extend the Free High School system, so that its advantages may be felt by every town, I do not recommend that any legislative steps be taken at present to secure a more effective inspection of the common schools, but trust that the subject may continue to receive that public consideration which its importance may demand.

THE DISTRICT SYSTEM.

While it is generally conceded by the most experienced educators that the District system [illegible]

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.

Notwithstanding the large expenditures to maintain [illegible] a number [illegible] will need for [illegible] ordinary pursuits [illegible] the startling [illegible] years of age, who [illegible]. Our State pride may [illegible] the consideration that a large portion of the army of illiterates are [illegible] we cannot lose sight of the fact that they and their children are now a part of our people, and that their education [illegible] has become [illegible]. But the evils of truancy and absenteeism from our common schools are [illegible] children of [illegible] born parents. Poverty may have something to do with the development of these [illegible] evils, and the [illegible] and avarice more; but both of these causes united have not had half as much to do with it as intemperance and immorality. It must be [illegible] feared that such is the indifference of the public mind, or its aversion to any interference with what is popularly thought to be the right of parents to control their own children, the experience of other States with obligatory statutes, has by no means been encouraging. Even the Factory Act in this State, which requires certain attendance at school of children who work in manufacturing establishments, is a dead letter.

Compulsory laws, with a strong central government to enforce them, as in Prussia, have produced excellent results. But in this country, where the execution of the laws depends so much on public opinion, there must be a more earnest and general public discussion of the subject, before we shall reap much benefit from such legislation. The right of the State to have every child educated sufficiently to intelligently discharge his duties as a citizen, and shield him against the dangers of ignorance, is necessary to its own safety. The child has the right to such an education. The parent, indeed, has rights, but he has duties also; and the enforcement of the duties which every parent owes his child cannot be an invasion of his rights. Defensible, and even important as is a legal enforcement of the parent's duty to educate his child, yet such a statute can express only as a complement to sound views, wrought into the popular mind and heart. The most important work in this direction at present must be done by earnest personal appeals to parents, and by making the school room attractive to the child.

No subject claiming your attention as legislators, demands more thoughtful and earnest consideration than that of our public schools. A free government like ours can exist only where the people are educated, and there can be no general education without an effective common school system. To impair the efficiency, or sap the foundations of this system, is to strike at the life of the State and the Nation. More than this, it is to overthrow an institution which is doing so much to improve social life, promote private virtue, comfort and thrift, and secure general prosperity.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

The reports of the Trustees President and Treasurer of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, present unmistakable evidence of the prosperity and progress of this institution. Only five years have elapsed since the college opened with twelve students, and now one hundred names appear on the roll of undergraduates—an increase of twenty one since the last report. The friends of this institution have thus far been disappointed in the reasonable expectation that private donations would go far to provide the means necessary for the erection of suitable buildings. This would have left the State only to make such appropriations as might have been needed to supplement the annual income of the national endowment, (which is but little more than $8,000,) and maintain the institution in the highest degree of efficiency. Notwithstanding the State has already made large appropriations for building purposes, as well as smaller sums to meet the annual deficiencies, yet the college is still greatly in need of additional means in the same direction. It is to be hoped that an institution so well calculated "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life" will receive that popular sympathy and support which it so well deserves.

THE LAND DEPARTMENT.

The Land Agent reports that the affairs of his office are being so rapidly closed up, that within two years at least such of the State interests as remain may be transferred to the care of the Secretary of State and State Treasurer, and the once important land department of the State government be discontinued. This will necessitate legislation authorizing the Land Agent to select and reserve such portion of the 114,000 acres set apart for settlement as may be suitable for that purpose, and to sell the remainder, and also to dispose of the 32,880 acres of school land, and the timber on the ten townships reserved in the grant to the European and North American Railroad. This railroad grant included not far from 700,000 acres, valued at more than $700,000, and is nearly all still held by the road, though mortgaged to secure the payment of their bonds. It is of the highest importance to the State, that so much of these lands as of other immense tracts of land within the State now held by proprietors, as is suitable for settlement, should be placed within the reach of settlers on the most favorable terms. It is too late now to correct the wasteful policy under which the magnificent domain which the State possessed half a century since has disappeared, yet much may be done to remedy evils that arise from the locking up of large tracts of settling lands which would otherwise be improved.

Decisions favorable to the State have been had in two of the cases where the European and North American Railroad made certain claims on the State, but the most important case, involving a claim on the part of that corporation to nearly all the remaining lands held by the State, although argued last July, is still held by the court for advisement. Your attention is called to several important recommendations made by the Land Agent, and particularly to the importance of taking measures to "quiet" certain claims of settlers which arose from the settlement of our north eastern boundary.

SWEDISH IMMIGRATION.

The report of the Commissioner of Immigration presents a detailed account of the inception and progress of the enterprise of founding a Swedish colony in Aroostook, and announces that in September last all State aid to the Swedes ceased, and that the colony of 600 persons is now self-sustaining. The colony owes the State a balance of $16,292 16, on supplies, advanced to them, which is to be paid in work on highways as wanted. There are at present no American citizens and consequently no municipal organization in New Sweden, and can be none for two years, at the expiration of which time a hundred and thirty three Swedes who have already taken the necessary preliminary steps, will become American citizens. The Commissioner is confident that the colony will not only prosper, but also that it will attract a still larger immigration from Sweden and the results fully justify the State expenditure now closed. He recommends that the care of the public property in New Sweden, as well as of the road labor due the State, be transferred to the Land Agent, and that the act establishing the office of Commissioner of Immigration, be repealed.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Fisheries gives an interesting account of the progress of their work, in connection with that of United States Commissioner Baird, in introducing and disseminating valuable species of fish into the streams and lakes of this State. The experiment of re-stocking our fresh waters with salmon, shad and alewives, has so far progressed, and the difficulties in the way have been so far obviated by the construction of fish-ways over dams and the removal of other obstacles, that the Commissioners speak with entire confidence of the complete success of this important movement to restore to our lakes and streams their former abundance of food fishes. In a very short time now the practical results of these efforts will be patent to all, and if these shall come near the confident expectation of those who have the best means of information on this subject, we may regard the small investment of the State in this direction as peculiarly fortunate and wise. The recommendations of the Commissioners should receive the attention they so well deserve.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Attorney General gives a detailed statement of the extent of the labors of this officer as well as of the several County Attorneys, in enforcing the laws of the State against crime. The suggestions contained in his report should receive due consideration.

THE LAWS TO PUNISH MURDER.

In view of criticisms which have found expression, not only in public journals, but even in courts of justice, I should fail to discharge the duty imposed upon me, if I did not direct your attention to the anomalous provisions of our statutes for the punishment of the crime of murder in the first degree, since the legislation of 1869. In contravention of well-settled principles of government, this statute fails to preserve the wise distribution of powers contemplated by the framers of the constitution, in that it imposes upon the executive department the duties and responsibilities of a court of review—a function clearly judicial rather than executive.

By this statute it is made the imperative duty of the Governor and council to carefully review the evidence and proceedings in every case; and then to decide whether the sentence of the court imposing the punishment provided by law, shall stand, or another penalty be substituted. Practically, the determination of this extraordinary court of review—in which one member is a law unto himself,—is controlled by a majority of the council; for a sense of the impropriety of one and the same person acting both as judge and executioner, has [illegible] have done in only a single case since the enactment of the statute of 1869, the executive has issued his warrant, as then clearly required by law.

It will be observed that the statute requirement to which your attention is called, is additional to, and even inconsistent with the design of the pardoning power conferred upon the executive by the constitution. The latter is a constitutional prerogative, designed not as an ordinary provision for revising the proceedings of the courts, but simply as an exceptional resort in extraordinary cases, over which it was intended that neither the legislative nor judicial department should have control, and for the exercise of which the executive department should be solely responsible. But the former is a statute duty imposed upon the executive department, requiring a "review" of every case, and almost inviting the exercise of the pardoning power as if the legislature contemplated that modification of sentence should be the rule instead of the exception. As the constitution makes ample provision for any exigency demanding the intervention of the pardoning power, it seems to me eminently desirable that our statutes should establish such a penalty for the crime of murder as the law making power expects to have uniformly executed. To incorporate in them a provision looking to the modification after conviction and sentence of the penalty provided, is not only to create in the administrators of the law more than a suspicion that the punishment nominally established was not designed to be executed, but also to deprive the law of that wholesome influence over the evil disposed, which comes from the conviction that no one adjudged guilty can avoid the uniform and impartial enforcement of whatever penalty the legislature may under all the circumstances consider best calculated to protect society.

PREVENTION OF CRIME.

It is cheaper and more effective and beneficent to prevent crime by removing its causes, than to allow these to ripen into criminal acts which require punishment. A large part of this work of prevention is within the sphere of personal moral effort, yet that important portion which consists in removing the hindrances to right conduct, and repressing the temptations to vice interposed by men in their relations as citizens, comes confessedly within the domain of law. Indeed, no government fulfills its mission which forgets that the State can in this way do much to make it easy to do right and difficult to do wrong.—So large a proportion of pauperism and crime arises from intemperance, of which the dram shop is the prolific cause, that all citizens who have regard for the public safety and welfare, as well as the highest court of the nation, unite in affirming the principle that the liquor traffic is a source of grave peril to society, against which it is the right and duty of the State to protect itself by such enactments as the legislative authority shall consider best calculated to that end.

On this well settled principle has rested all the legislation ever had in restraint of the liquor traffic, whether involving the principle of license or prohibition. For more than two hundred years, first in the parent Province and Commonwealth, and subsequently in the State of Maine, a thorough trial was had of the license system, in every form that could be devised. This experience led to so widespread a conviction that any system of licensing dram shops is nearly powerless to repress the temptations which promote intemperance, that in 1851 this State adopted the policy of prohibiting drinking houses and tippling shops all together, and of authorizing the sale of intoxicating liquors only for medicinal and mechanical purposes, by agents appointed for that purpose. This system has had a trial of only twenty two years, yet its success, in this brief period, has on the whole been so much greater than that of any other plan yet devised, that prohibition may be said to be accepted by a large majority of the people as the proper policy of this State towards drinking houses and tippling shops, and to be acquiesced in to a great extent by others, as an experiment which should have as thorough a trial as other systems that preceded it. By dealing in this spirit with a question affecting so momentous interests, there will ultimately be substantial agreement among all good citizens on such a policy as experience shall have shown to be most effective in repressing the evils of the liquor traffic. To this end, such an investigation into the effects of the traffic, and the results of legislation to suppress or restrain the same, as is contemplated by a proposition introduced into Congress by one of the Representatives from this State, could not fail to be in the highest degree beneficial.

It would be unwise for any one to claim that prohibition has entirely suppressed or can entirely suppress the dram shop. That is [illegible] impossible than it is for human enactments to entirely prevent theft, robbery, arson, or even murder. Indeed any effective enactments against practices which are exceptionally profitable, and at the same time pander to men's appetites and passions, are peculiarly difficult of thorough enforcement, as has always been found the case with statutes prohibiting gambling saloons and houses of ill fame, as well as drinking houses and tippling shops. The true test of the merits of such legislation, of whatever character, is not whether it entirely uproots the evils prohibited, but whether on the whole it does not repress them as effectually as any system that can be devised.

Where our prohibitory laws have been well enforced, few will deny that they have accomplished great good. In more than three-fourths of the State, especially in the rural portions where forty years ago intoxicating liquors were as freely and commonly sold as any article of merchandise, public sentiment has secured such an enforcement of these laws, that there are now in these districts few open bars, and even secret bars are so much reduced as to make drunkenness in the rural towns comparatively rare. The exceptions to this state of things, are mainly in some of the cities and larger villages, where public sentiment on this question is usually less well sustained as in towns more remote from the tide of immigration. But even in these places our prohibitory legislation has always been enforced to some extent, and has never been without that [illegible] potent influence for good which all laws in moral directions exert. Constant, uniform and impartial enforcement, to the highest practicable standard, is required in any municipality, in order to obtain the full benefit of any system of legislation in restraint of the liquor traffic. Under our system of government, where the public sentiment of municipalities will have great influence in controlling the measure of enforcement of this as well as other laws, the only permanent remedy for any laxity in this direction in exceptional localities, ultimately lies in such a quickening of public opinion as will either give new energy and purpose to local officers in power, or will secure the election of other men in their places. For it should be remembered that local officers are primarily required to enforce the laws against drinking-houses and tippling-shops, and can do this work, if they will, much more satisfactorily and effectively than any other.

In addition to the duties thus imposed on local officers, the act of 1872, and the executive orders issued in compliance therewith, make it the duty of sheriffs to inquire into all violations of these and other laws of the State, within their respective counties and to institute legal proceedings against such violations. The act also imposes upon County Attorneys the duty of directing inquiries before the grand jury into such violations, and of prosecuting persons indicted and securing the prompt sentence of such as shall be convicted. If either of these officers shall wilfully refuse or neglect to discharge the duties imposed upon him, evidence of the specific instances of such refusal or neglect, as contemplated by the act and the constitution, may be presented to the executive, and if he is satisfied that the charges are sustained, it will be his duty to bring such fact to the attention of the Legislature at the earliest practical day, whereupon that body may request the removal of the delinquent officer.

While such a remedy as this is provided for exceptional cases of delinquency, yet it will rarely be found that any of these officers will wilfully refuse or neglect to do his duty, where he is made to feel that the public sentiment will sustain him. Where this sentiment is not strong enough in a county either to urge existing officers to a faithful discharge of their duty, or in case of their neglect, to secure the election of men who will do their duty, the ultimate remedy must be sought, under our system, through such instrumentalities as will arouse and elevate public opinion.

Valuable and indispensable as is the prohibitory system of legislation for the repression of drinking-houses and tippling shops, whose fruits are drunkenness, ignorance brutality, waste, pauperism, crime, impaired health, shattered intellect, premature decay and untimely death, it should not be forgotten that the efficiency of law, as well as the power of the moral instrumentalities which law only supplements, depend on the constancy and energy with which labors are directed to maintain a high standard of public sentiment on this question. In so glorious a moral work as this, every good citizen should unite his sympathies and efforts.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The reports of the Adjutant General, and of Major General Chamberlain as commander of the first Division of Maine Militia, furnish full information as to the condition of the Military Department of the State, and their recommendations and suggestions are commended to your favorable consideration. There are ten companies of Infantry and one of Artillery, uniformed as well as equipped by the State, and two additional companies of Infantry armed and equipped by the State, but uniformed at their own expense. The expense of uniforming these companies was about eleven thousand dollars, the expense of the encampment, held near Portland in the month of August, about six thousand dollars, and other incidental expenses of the department about two thousand dollars. Probably the annual expense of supporting the existing military establishment, with an encampment, would not hereafter exceed nine thousand dollars. The State could hardly meet the reasonable expectations of the national government, or exercise common prudence in providing itself with a force to meet any internal exigency, without maintaining a volunteer militia at least as numerous as that now existing, which in case of necessity could be promptly expanded from one regiment into ten or more. And it seems to me clear that our present volunteer companies cannot be well maintained without an annual encampment.

SOLDIERS OF THE LATE WAR.

Among the obligations which a grateful State and nation recognize as peculiarly sacred is that of generously caring for the destitute families of soldiers who lost their lives or were disabled in the late war to preserve the national existence. With what fidelity this debt of gratitude is being met by this State, as well as by the American people is known to all. And yet our obligation to the men who took their lives in their hands and went forth at the call of their country, will not be redeemed so long as there shall remain a destitute boy in blue, or an indigent family of a living or dead soldier, whose necessities are not supplied, and supplied, too, not as paupers but as citizens who are only receiving what they have more than earned.

To this end the national government has during the past year paid the enormous sum of $1,2[illegible] to 10,560 pensioners in Maine, and this State under the direction of the Adjutant General, the sum of $[illegible] to aid soldiers' families, $[illegible] to aid in the support of soldiers' orphans under the charge of the Board of Guardians, and $10,000 for support of soldiers' orphans at the Bath Home, and $1,000 at the Bangor Home. I suggest that the Board of Guardians of indigent Orphans of soldiers and seamen be abolished, and their duties and funds transferred to the Pension Department of the Adjutant General's office which can discharge this trust more conveniently, systematically and economically than under the present system. It will be incumbent on you either to continue in force the pension act of 1871 which expired by limitation at the close of 1873, or if this shall not seem to fully meet the obligations of the State to enact another more liberal in its provisions.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

The Bangor Home is a general Orphan Asylum, eminently deserving of the contributions of a generous people, and as it in part cares for indigent orphans of soldiers, it should receive aid from the State.

The Bath Home has at the present time nearly 60 children in its charge, all but three of whom are soldiers' orphans, and has found homes for other soldiers' orphans in private families during the year. This work reflects the highest honor on those liberal minded men and women who have contributed to found a Soldiers' Orphans' Home and deserves a continuance of the bounty of the State.

MEMORIAL DAY.

In view of the fact that the thirtieth day of May of each year has been designated by the Grand Army of the Republic as the Soldiers' Memorial Day and is every year coming to be more generally devoted to the commemoration of the noble men who in the late struggle for national life gave their lives to defend the Union, there seems to be eminent propriety in giving the same legal recognition to the day in this State, as is given to other holidays—as has already been given by the State of New York. Such a graceful act would [illegible] serve and tender tribute to the memory of those who responded to the call of the State in the hour of need, and who rest in cemeteries in this and other States, or in nameless graves where they fell in Virginia, in the Carolinas, wherever the banner of freedom was borne [illegible] which celebrates its birth.

THE NATIONAL CENTENARY.

By authority of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, a Board of Commissioners was appointed by the President to prepare and superintend the execution of a plan for the national celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States by the holding of an exhibition of arts, manufactures and products of the soil and mine, at Philadelphia during the [illegible] 1876. [illegible] Centennial Commission [illegible] represented on the part of the State by Hon Joshua Nye as Commissioner and Hon Charles P Kimball as Alternate Commissioner [illegible]

STATUES IN THE NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.

By an act of Congress passed a few years since, the several States were invited to furnish [illegible] statues of [illegible] citizens illustrious for their patriotism or distinguished [illegible] to be placed in the old hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, which was set apart as a National Statuary Hall. [illegible] of New England, except Maine and New Hampshire, has responded to the invitation. It would be peculiarly appropriate for you to take such preliminary action as might result in giving this State [illegible] General Knox, the distinguished citizen-soldier whose illustrious services both in the struggle for [illegible] and subsequently in the cabinet of the illustrious Washington, have conferred [illegible] renown upon the State and the nation.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

The report of the Railroad Commissioners gives [illegible]

In authorizing the formation of railroad corporations hereafter—whether by special legislation or as is preferable by general law—care should be taken to include such provisions as will remove all doubts as to the right of the State to exercise such supervision as the public interests may require. The question as to how far the legislature may exercise control of the railroad corporations which it has heretofore chartered—the most of them with peculiar privileges and powers,—is still in some important aspects an open one, although judicial decisions are gradually developing legislative rights which these corporations [illegible]. It has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States that railroad corporations are common carriers, as that office is defined by the common law—at least so far as to require them to provide sufficient and convenient methods of transportation, and to carry passengers and freight for all persons without distinction and without unjust discrimination, [illegible] may be determined to be reasonable. It has also been held that a railroad corporation may be judicially deprived of its franchises for a non user or misuser of them, and that notwithstanding the ownership of a railway may be private, yet the use is public, and the road itself a public highway. And as a necessary consequence of this, the court added by way of argument that "the legislature is the exclusive judge of the mode of use," and this carries with it the right to make such provisions and impose such restrictions as the legislature may think necessary for public convenience, as well as safety.

While the importance of this subject demands a careful preliminary investigation and inquiry into such facts relating to the railroad systems of this and other States, as will furnish the data for a judicious and intelligent revision of our railroad laws,—which inquiry, either through the Railroad Commissioners or some other commission, I most earnestly recommend,—yet there are some features of such legislation of so immediate and obvious necessity, as it seems to me, that they need not be deferred.

Of this character is a general law for the formation of railroad corporations and construction of railroads. Hitherto this has been done by special charter, and has involved not only all the evils incident to ordinary special legislation, but also, at least in some other States, in cases where proposed roads were supposed to conflict with existing railways, those fearfully demoralizing practices to which great corporations sometimes resort to defeat or procure legislative measures. These evils would be entirely avoided by a general law authorizing a suitable number of persons, under restrictions which carefully protected private as well as public interests, to construct railroads between such points as they desired, and could obtain the means to build. By thus putting the construction of railroads on a free basis, subject to the same laws of trade that regulate other business transactions, they would be built wherever the demands of transportation justified, or communities could furnish the requisite means. Although, on account of the expense of the construction of railroads, even free railroading will in no sense secure the same competition in this as in other business, yet its tendency would be in that direction, and its influence healthy. It would serve, on the one hand, to moderate the demands of railroad corporations from a knowledge that competition might spring up, on the other hand, to some extent relieve such corporation from the odium which attaches to monopolies sustained by law.

Existing laws, as it seems to me, fail to confer upon the Railroad Commissioners powers which are essential to secure the convenience [illegible] the safety of the public. These commissioners should have power to order that additional stations [illegible] transportation facilities be furnished by [illegible] road to any town through which it may pass, where, after hearing and investigation they [illegible] regard these facilities insufficient. [illegible]

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

[illegible]

SAVINGS BANKS.

In view of the late financial [illegible] annual report of the Bank Examiner [illegible] Savings Banks [illegible] [illegible]

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF MAINE.

[illegible]

But, if possible, more encouraging still, not only on account of the immediate value of the industry itself but also because of its great influence on national prosperity, is the revival of ship building along our coast and rivers as evidenced by returns showing that during the past year there have been built in Maine 276 vessels, with a tonnage of 83,[illegible] tons, valued at nearly five and a half millions of dollars—more than double the tonnage of 1872 and nearly as large as any one of the prosperous years of this industry before the rebellion. And what is more hopeful yet, the indications are that if Congress shall continue, and if possible extend the wise policy adopted to promote the development of American commerce, and the consequent growth of American power and influence on the ocean and in foreign lands, we may reasonably look for such prosperity of our ship-building interests as has never before been known.

Gratifying as are the statistics which show that our agricultural productions representing values wrung from the soil, have reached nearly fifty seven millions of dollars, and our manufacturing and other industrial products representing the value of raw materials as well as of labor, have reached ninety-six millions of dollars, an increase of 22 per cent, within three years,—making the aggregate value of the products of Maine soil and industry for the year 1873, nearly one hundred and fifty three millions of dollars,—yet even these figures give but a faint idea of the magnitude of the natural resources of the State. I have spoken of the great extent of fertile territory yet awaiting the tiller of the soil, but which cannot be well reached until our railroad system, which has increased from 245 miles in 1850 to 985 miles in 1874, shall be extended into new regions. The beginning that has been made in supplying the increasing demand for the crystal ice of our rivers and ponds, in quarrying from our inexhaustible granite beds the most beautiful and enduring building material known to art, in meeting the growing demand for the excellent slate which has already been found to occupy a belt that stretches eighty miles between the Kennebec and Penobscot; in furnishing commerce with a desirable quality of charcoal-iron from the immense supplies of ore in Piscataquis, Penobscot and Aroostook, and even in developing an important business from the tide of visitors, to whom our charming natural scenery in the interior, and salubrious summer atmosphere on the coast, are an increasing attraction, all show forth something of the future that is in store for the State. Our commercial resources are unsurpassed. Including the sinuosity of its shore, Maine has from two to three thousand miles of coast-line notched with safe and capacious harbors and indented with bays and inlets while navigable waters extend far into the interior. Situated on the great highway of commerce across the continent, the State presents commercial possibilities which may well inspire the highest hope.

It is however, in the [illegible] water power of Maine is considered [illegible] the first in the Union, and presents resources which [illegible]

NELSON DINGLEY, Jr.

January 8, 1874.

Eastern and Maine Central Rail road Line.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

Commencing Nov. 17th 1873.

Passenger trains for Portland and Boston [illegible]

L. L. LINCOLN, Acting Supt.

GEO. F. FIELD, Gen. Passenger Agt.

CONSOLIDATED

European and North American Railway.

Bangor to St. John.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

1873.

[illegible]

M. H. ANGELL, Supt.

Mail Steamship Co's

[illegible]

Portland & Boston Steamers

The STAUNCH and SUPERIOR Sea Going Steamers, John Brooks and Forest City will until further notice run as follows

Leaving Franklin Wharf for Boston Daily Sundays excepted

At 7 o'clock P M

Returning leave India Wharf, Boston same days at 5 o'clock P. M.

These Steamers have been newly fitted up with steam apparatus for heating cabins and state rooms and now afford the most convenient and comfortable means of transportation between Boston and Portland

Passengers by this long established line obtain every comfort and convenience, arrive in season to take the earliest trains out of the city and avoid the inconvenience of arriving late at night.

Freight taken at low rates

[illegible]

J B COYLE Jr General Agent, Portland

Sept 12, 1873

International Steamship Co.

Eastport, Calais, and St. John, Digby Windsor and Halifax

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THREE TRIPS PER WEEK

On and after Monday, June 30th, the Steamers of the International Line will leave Rail road Wharf, foot of State Street, Portland, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 P. M., for Eastport and St. John.

Returning will leave St. John and Eastport on the same days.

Connections made at Eastport for St. Andrews, Robbinston, Calais, Woodstock and Houlton.

Connections made at St John for Digby Annapolis, Windsor, Kentville, Halifax, N. S. Fredericton, Shediac, Amherst, Charlottetown, P. E. I. and Summerside, P. E. I.

Freight received on days of sailing until 4 o'clock P. M.

June 24 A. R. STUBBS, Agent

Caution.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note of hand for $25, given by Julian Cleveland, of Exeter, to ——— Libby, and by him endorsed over to Linus Leighton, and by him endorsed over to me. Said note has been lost, is over due, and payment has been stopped.

MOSES WILLEY.

Bangor, Dec. 5, 1873.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Whig & Courier.

JOHN H. LYNDE, PROPRIETOR.

FRIDAY, JAN. 9, 1874.

GOVERNOR DINGLEY'S INAUGURAL.

The Inaugural Address of Governor Dingley, which we publish in full to-day, as a noteworthy document, not only from the fact that it marks the opening of a new administration, but in its comprehensive treatment of the principal topics of public interest. It bears evidence of careful preparation and shows that the writer has been earnestly studying the condition of our State affairs and the bearings of the various subjects presented. While simple and direct in expression, the easy and flowing style betokens the hand of the experienced journalist, the topics are methodically arranged and their treatment governed by a due regard to their relative importance. The length of the Address, which is due to the very full and interesting statement of the Governor's views, will permit us to give only a cursory review of the prominent features of a State paper which is highly credible to our new Chief Magistrate.

The Address very appropriately opens with a grateful recognition of Divine favor and congratulations upon the rapid recovery of the nation from the effects of a terrible rebellion, redeemed from the curse of human bondage and consecrated anew to the "grand work of maintaining the equal rights of every citizen." The recent financial panic is justly ascribed to the extravagant tendency of the times, and the importance of scrupulous economy in all our State affairs is forcibly urged upon the Legislature.

The financial exhibit shows the receipts for the last year, including $379,762.08 balance from 1872, were $1,793,884.45; the expenditures for the year, $1,362,453.77, leaving a balance in Treasury of $436,430.68, most of which will be required for early maturing obligations. Of the expenditures, the items of interest, sinking fund, pensions, etc., aggregate $685,274 directly due to the late war, and $367,978 was paid out for school purposes, leaving the disbursements for general State purposes about $300,000. The Treasurer has paid $49,000 of the public debt, the sinking fund has been increased to $1,255,749, deducting which the State debt Jan. 1st, 1874 was $5,882,054, a reduction of $284,499. At the present rate of increase of the sinking fund the State debt will be entirely extinguished in 1889.

The Treasurer thinks that without unusual appropriations the State tax may be further reduced from five to four and a half mills on the dollar; and the Governor suggests the expediency of securing a part of the revenue otherwise than by direct taxation, citing the practice of other States where taxes are levied upon the stock of corporations, upon the business of insurance companies, etc. Investigation of the subject is urged with a view to lifting a portion of the burden of taxation from real estate and thus encouraging our agricultural interests.

The Governor endorses the usefulness of the Insurance Department, which is more than self-supporting; presents the report of the State Prison, showing a net income of $2,084.63 over all expenses, and suggests that a hearing be given to the advocates and opponents of the contract system of convict labor. The necessity for better accommodations for the Reform School is urged, and the request of the Trustees for an appropriation of $20,000 is favorably mentioned. The Insane Hospital report had not been received, but two of the Commissioners on a new hospital recommend erecting a building for one hundred patients on the grounds at Augusta, at a cost of $150,000, and one member proposes the erection of cottages, for twenty patients each, as occasion may require, at a cost of $5,000 each. The present building is inadequate to the public wants and additional [illegible]

[illegible]

Attention is called to the efficiency and progress of the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, the need of additional means is stated and the hope expressed that the institution "will receive the popular sympathy and support which it so well deserves." The report of the Land Agent is summarized and attention directed to its suggestions for measures to quiet certain boundary claims and to promote the settlement of lands. The reference to Swedish immigration has been anticipated in our abstract of the Commissioner's report. The work of the Fisheries Commission, in restocking our interior waters, is highly commended and the investment is regarded as peculiarly fortunate.

Reference is made to the Attorney General's report and the Governor forcibly urges the views hitherto expressed in this journal concerning the necessity of constituting the Executive Council as a virtual court of review in capital cases. The statute of 1869 empowering a majority of the Council to revise the sentences of our Courts in cases of murder in the first degree, is justly criticised by the Governor as conflicting with the essential distribution of powers under the Constitution, by imposing upon executive officers functions that are clearly judicial. Without discussing the abstract question of capital punishment, the Governor urges that the laws should be so framed as to carry the certainty of uniform and impartial enforcement of the penalties prescribed. This is essential to the maintenance of respect for the laws; while the present system of overriding the sentences which are mandatory upon our Courts cannot fail to exert a demoralizing effect.

In connection with measures for the suppression of crime, that most prolific of all its sources, intemperance, is fully treated, and the importance of removing the cause of so much pauperism and crime is strongly presented. The Governor maintains the right of the State to protect society by legislative enactments, and cogently argues that while prohibitory laws have not secured the entire suppression of tippling-shops, robbery and murder have not been entirely prevented by statutes, yet the laws in respect to the former as well as the latter evils have proved of great service to the community. The prohibitory system is strongly upheld by a majority of the people of the State and the Governor urges that good effects of the law be enforced by constant and vigorous efforts at moral suasion and in elevating the tone of public sentiment upon a matter so vital to the best interests of all.

The maintenance of our present militia organization with provision for an annual encampment is approved; the duty of caring generously for our disabled soldiers and the families of those who gave their lives for the country, is eloquently urged; the orphan asylums are commended to fostering care; and it is recommended that Memorial Day be made a legal holiday, a subject to which we may hereafter refer. The Legislature is asked to authorize the appointment of five Directors, to look after Maine interests at the National Centennial; and the suggestion that Maine shall contribute a statue of Major-General Knox to the National Statuary Hall affords a graceful recognition of illustrious patriotic services.

The subject of our railroad interests is treated at considerable length and an abstract would fail to do justice to the Governor's statement of his views. He discusses the relations of railroad corporations to the public and strongly argues the right of the State to protect the rights of the people in the employment of franchises bestowed for purposes of public convenience. A general law to govern the incorporation of companies is urged as a desirable relief to the Legislature and a safeguard against monopoly; the propriety of paying the Railroad Commissioners a fixed salary, which the State should assess upon the railroad companies, is advocated as comporting with the dignity of the State and the independence of the officers; it is recommended that the Commissioners be authorized to order additional stations and other facilities where obviously needed; and in accordance with views which we have frequently expressed, the Governor urges that the Commissioners be empowered to require railroads to connect at such points as the public interests require, and to make an equitable adjustment of differences whenever connection is sought to be prevented by the imposition of arbitrary terms. A provision against the "watering of stock" is recommended and the whole subject committed to the careful investigation of the Legislature.

Members are earnestly warned against the evils of special legislation and the encouragement it offers to the growth of a dangerous lobby system. The Savings Banks afford a gratifying evidence of the prosperity of the State, the deposits aggregating Nov. 3, the sum of $29,556,523.84, an increase of $3,402,190.81 since the previous report; and the depositors numbering 91,308, an increase of 10,078. The institutions are generally conducted with care; but the fact is adduced that among their securities are reported over $3,000,000 of Western railroad bonds and stocks and over $4,000,000 in State, county and municipal bonds—mainly the latter—outside the limits of New England. It is suggested that measures be devised to discourage, if not to prohibit such remote investments and if possible to secure the retention of these savings within our own borders, also that the use of these popular institutions for large temporary investments should be discouraged. The fact that deposits in these banks exceed by five and a half millions the aggregate capital and deposits of the National [illegible]

[illegible]

A SAD ANNOUNCEMENT. The telegraph announces the probable death by suicide of the estimable wife of Rev. H. C. Badger, pastor of the Newbury street Unitarian church of Boston. Mrs. Badger was a woman of uncommon talent and culture and for many years has been the principal of a very popular school for young ladies on Springfield street in that city. A few weeks since she was elected by the people one of the School Committee of Boston. One of her sisters is the wife of President Hill, late of Harvard University. Her sad death will be widely lamented and deeply mourned by a large circle of friends and by her numerous scholars, many of whom reside in this city. It is hoped that the sad announcement may yet prove untrue. The fact, if true, must have been the result of sudden insanity as all her relations in life were of the most pleasant kind, having four little children to whom she was most devotedly attached. Mental over-work has without doubt been the cause of the melancholy bereavement.

END OF THE BROOKLYN CHURCH TROUBLE. "Burleigh," the New York correspondent of the Boston Journal announces the end of the trouble between the leading Congregational churches of Brooklyn. It was accomplished as follows:

Early on Monday morning one of the prominent members of Clinton avenue church called on Mr. Beecher. "Would Mr. Beecher call on Dr. Storrs at his study? A settlement of this ugly matter might be effected." "Call," said Plymouth pastor, "be sure I will. Had the brethren sought an earlier interview it would have been granted and been better for all concerned." So Mr. Beecher took his hat and started for the study. There he found Mr. Buddington. A cordial greeting took place as if nothing to ruffle the three men had ever taken place.

The conference lasted for over two hours. It was agreed that [illegible] social topics should be left [illegible] Congregationalists [illegible] policy and [illegible] shall be the [illegible] lost of surv[illegible] Union meetings that the pastors [illegible] upon that are

deemed vital, an agreed statement is to be drawn up and submitted to a Council mutually called. In the meantime the Conference Committee are to keep quiet. In short, their occupation is gone.

William Osborn, late Superintendent of the Washington, D. C. Board of Public Works left home for Auburn, N. Y., December 19th, and Wednesday his body was found hanging to a tree. He was 60 years old.

Special Notices.

POSTPONED On Account of the Weather

SUPPER.

The Ladies of the Floral Society connected with the Universalists will prepare a Supper in the Vestry of their Church, THIS FRIDAY EVENING. Oysters, Ice Cream, and other refreshments will be served, the proceeds to go towards paying the debt of the Church.

A liberal patronage is desired.

Ten cents admission. jan9

Bangor Mechanic Association.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Bangor Mechanic Association will be holden at their Rooms on FRIDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the choice of officers for the ensuing year, and other business of importance. A large attendance is desired. Per Order.

jan7 3t

WM. FRANKLIN SEAVEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

Has removed to

Rices' New Block, No. 17 Main St., Bangor.

Attends to General Law, Collecting, and Patent Cases.

Bangor, Oct. 24, 1872. sn MWF

Gen. Banks

Lectures in the G. A. R. Course,

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 9th.

SUBJECT—"WILL IT ENDURE."

Tickets will be for sale at the Bookstore of Messrs. D. Bugbee & Co., on and after Tuesday, Jan. 6th. Holders of Course Tickets, are requested to present at the door of the Hall the White Ticket.

jan6

BAL MASQUE

AT MUSIC HALL,

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 13th,

COMPLIMENTARY TO W. H. MARGESSON.

Tickets to Floor, $1 00; to gallery, 50 cents. For sale at Warren & Robinson's, F. H. Prescott's and at Music Hall. Supper extra.

Music by ANDREWS' ORCHESTRA.

Supper at C. C. JOHNSON'S.

A full line of elegant Gents' Costumes may be hired of F. H. Prescott at very reasonable prices.

ct11 sn 2w*

GRAND CONCERTS

The Bangor Cornet Band

announce to the citizens of Bangor and vicinity, that they will give

TWO GRAND CONCERTS,

Wednesday & Thursday Evenings,

January 14th and 15th, 1874,

for the purpose of raising funds to purchase a set of

NEW UNIFORMS FOR THE BAND.

[illegible]

DR J. F. BABCOCK.

Graduate Penn. College Dental Surgery,

Dental Surgeon.

Reception Parlor and Operating Rooms,

Nos. 2 and 3 Kenduskeag Block,

[illegible]

A New Sensation!

The Champoo Bath,

[illegible]

31 Central Street.

[illegible]

City of Bangor.

[illegible]

NEWELL BLAKE, Chairman.

[illegible]

JOHN L. CROSBY, Treasurer.

April 16, 1873.

MARY B. CUTTER,

Teacher of Piano.

sept1 [illegible] Residence 6 Centre Street.

Dr. J. K. Lincoln,

SURGEON DENTIST.

Office—No. 2 Wheelwright & Clark's Block, West Market Sq., Bangor, Me.

Office hours from 8 A. M. till 1 P. M., and from 2 till 6 P. M. may13 sn1&w

Call and See

FRASER'S

Emporium of Cake and Confectionery, made of the richest material in the highest order of mechanical art and will favorably compare with such places as Chas. Copeland of Boston and Henry Maillard, New York. He would inform his lady patrons that he has added another room for their convenience.

oct31 1m 10w

Artificial Teeth.

DR. GARDNER makes the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH A SPECIALTY. With teeth made by him, one can eat, talk and laugh with confidence and the mouth and teeth look pleasant and natural. Teeth filled with gold and silver or extracted when required.

oct1 [illegible] No. 31 Main Street.

Sanford's Independent Line.

FOR BOSTON AND LOWELL.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

FARE ONLY FOUR DOLLARS,

Including Stage Fare to Whitesport.

[illegible]

Oakes' Quadrille Band.

I am now prepared to furnish the latest dance music, with any number of pieces, (from two to eight,) for Balls, Parties, &c.

Orders from out of town promptly attended to.

MR. THOS. A. JONES, Pianist.

GEO. E. OAKES, Director and Prompter.

nov4 sn

CLARA F. JOY

Is ready to receive pupils, either privately at $20 per term, or in classes of four at a reduced price. Residence, 58 Third Street. P. O. Box 1371.

dec16 sn 1m

Mrs. WILLIAM P. SHAW, Artist in Crayon,

—AND—

TEACHER OF OBJECT DRAWING,

No. 34 Summer Street.

dec4 sn

BROWN & SIMPSON,

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Bangor, Maine.

C. P. BROWN. A. L. SIMPSON.

Having been established in the successful practice of the law in the City of Bangor for more than twenty years, and having an extensive acquaintance in all parts of the State, and the very best facilities for transacting professional business, the subscribers have formed a Law partnership, and will give particular attention to all matters pertaining to a general law practice in any of the Courts of the State, or United States Courts.

Especial attention given to the collection of claims and demands, &c.

We promise promptness, accuracy and reasonable charges, in all business entrusted to our care.

C. P. BROWN,
A. L. SIMPSON.

Bangor, June 5, 1871.

MR. QUIMBY, heretofore Captain of the Night Police, has been engaged by the following Banks and Express Company, as Night Watchman for said Institutions exclusively.

BANGOR SAVINGS BANK.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK.
KENDUSKEAG NATIONAL BANK.
TRADERS NATIONAL BANK.
MERCANTILE BANK.
EASTERN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Oct. 17th 1873. d&wtf

F. H. LOUCEE,

Pianoforte Tuner & Repairer.

All persons having Pianos, Organs or Melodeons can have them promptly and faithfully Tuned and Repaired, by leaving their orders with DANIEL WHITE, No. 2 Kenduskeag Bridge, or PATTEN & WHELDEN'S, Main Street.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices low.

nov27 sn

DIED.

In this city, Jan 8th, of consumption, Helen M., wife of Norris N. Pierce; aged 34 years.

Funeral this Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his residence on Fourth Street.

In Centreville, R. I., January 8th, Ella E. Cottrell, wife of Dr. M. Warren, aged 22 years.

In Portland, Jan. 4th, Mr. Owen Griffin, aged 35.

Wanted.

A capable Girl to do general housework. Apply, between four and five o'clock P. M., at 99 Harlow Street. jan8 3t*

1874.

ELMER'S HAND BOOK, for sale by D. BUGBEE & CO.

jan8

Bangor Insurance Company.

NOTICE.

BANGOR, January 8, 1874.

The Annual meeting of the stockholders of the "Bangor Insurance Company" will be held at the office of the Company in Bangor, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business properly before said meeting.

jan8 J. S. CHADWICK, Secretary.

Bangor & Piscataquis Slate Co.

BANGOR, January 7th, 1874.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Bangor and Piscataquis Slate Company will be held at their office in Bangor, the third Wednesday in January, (the 21st inst.,) at ten o'clock A. M., for the choice of officers, and the transaction of any business that comes before them.

jan8 THOMAS MASON, Secretary.

MRS. W. H. TOWARD,

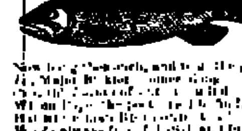
The widely known Clairvoyant Physician and Test Medium can be found at No. 100, Harlow St., Bangor, Maine. Patients from a distance will be examined and prescribed for on receipt of $1.00 and stamp. Hours from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M.

jan6 1w*

1874 DIARIES. 1874

jan2 At E. F. & W. G. DUREN.

Bickford Sends Greeting.



[illegible]

Millinery

AT PRICES TO PLEASE ALL!

—AT—

C. W. Collin's

TENEMENT

[illegible]

jan3 C. W. COFFIN.

Choice Honey Syrup

Going Fast!

—AT—

LEIGHTON & BAKER'S,

56 HAMMOND STREET.

jan5

Foundry and Machine Shop,

POULTNEY, VERMONT.

Established in 1838.

RUGGLES & CO., Proprietors.

MACHINERY & HEAVY CASTINGS,

SLATE MACHINERY A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

ap21 3awd&wtf31

HEART DISEASE

CAN BE CURED,

AND

DR. GRAVES' Heart Regulator

Will Do It.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

And You will be Convinced!

[illegible]

FRANK E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H.

[illegible]

R. F. BRADBURY, Druggist, Bangor.

GREAT SALE

OF

FURNITURE

AT COST FOR SIXTY DAYS.

G. W. MERRILL & CO.

offer their entire stock of FURNITURE, which will be found to be the finest and most complete in any ware-house this side of Boston,

AT ACTUAL COST,

for the next 60 days. Our goods are not old and gone-by styles, but of the very latest and most desirable patterns, manufactured within the present season, and warranted to be of first class workmanship.

Our object in offering this inducement to the public is to enable us to keep our full force of workmen during the dull winter months, and to prepare for an other season to increase our department of home industry.

Now is the time for bargains in Furniture. Avail yourselves of it. Probably no such opportunity will ever again be offered to furnish your homes at

MANUFACTURERS' COST PRICES.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

64 and 66 Main St.

G. W. MERRILL & CO.

Bangor, Dec. 17, 1872. d&w

BUZZELL, HERSEY & CO.

Wish to say to their friends and the public that they have moved into their NEW STORE in

PHŒNIX BLOCK,

No. 50 West Market Square,

WHERE THEY HAVE ON HAND

THE FINEST STOCK

—OF—

HARDWARE,

IRON, STEEL,

CARRIAGE STOCK,

PAINTS AND OILS,

THAT CAN BE FOUND THIS SIDE OF BOSTON.

Please Call and See for Yourselves.

Buzzell, Hersey & Co.

Bangor, January 6th, 1874. 2w

AXES, AXES

[illegible]

Hardware, Cutlery, Glass

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

Fogg & Bridges,

47 West Market Square, Bangor.

[illegible]

Notice!

[illegible]

CHAS. P. STETSON,
D. M. HOWARD,
S. N. PRESCOTT.

Bangor, May 21, 1873

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

To Buyers of Dry Goods.

Entire Stock Marked way Down

GREAT BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING

BLACK SILKS, STRIPED SILKS,

AND GENERAL DRESS GOODS.

[illegible]

R. P. STONE,

6 and 8 East Side of Main Street.

jan2

J. S. RICKER & CO.

No. 1 Main Street

offer their entire stock of

CHINA, CROCKERY

—AND—

GLASS WARE,

at retail, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES [illegible] the present month, [illegible] the finest and largest stock in the city of [illegible]

White and Gold Band China Dinner Sets, Gold Band and Decorated Tea Sets, Rich Toilet and [illegible] Ornaments, Fine Parian Statuettes and Busts, Elegant French and [illegible] Bronzes, Bohemian and German Glassware, [illegible] ted Ware [illegible] of rich and useful [illegible] Goods [illegible] for the Trade.

[illegible]

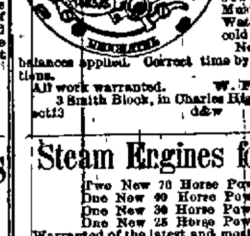
Merchants Marine Insurance Company.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Merchants Marine Insurance Company will be holden at their office in Bangor, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of January, inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them.

JOHN F. KIMBALL, Sec'y.

Bangor, Jan. 5, 1874.

W. F. WEEKS



A new stock of fine Watches and rich Jewelry just received. Watch repairing a specialty. Three first class workmen who understand how to repair all kinds of difficult and complicated Watches. Also repair Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, Music Boxes, adjust Watches to heat, cold and position. New chronometer balances applied. Correct time by transit observations.

All work warranted. W. F. WEEKS,
3 Smith Block, in Charles Hight' Bookstore.
oct13 d&w

Steam Engines for Sale.

Two New 70 Horse Power.
One New 40 Horse Power.
One New 30 Horse Power.
One New 25 Horse Power.

Warranted of the latest and most approved construction in improvements and workmanship, and at lowest prices, and liberal terms of payment.

Also—One Second Hand 40 Horse Power. One Second Hand 25 Horse Power.

HINCKLEY & EGERY IRON CO.

Dec. 24 1873. Bangor.

GO WEST.

YOU CAN SAVE $4 ON EACH TICKET, by purchasing via the

Grand Trunk Railway

To Canada, Detroit, Chicago, Saginaw, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, Denver, San Francisco,

And all Points West, Northwest and Southwest!

EXCURSION TICKETS.

Portland to Chicago and Return, (all Rail,) good until November 1st, $36 00

Portland to Chicago or Milwaukee and return, via Sarnia Steamers, good until Nov. 1st, 34 00

TICKETS VIA SARNIA STEAMERS.

Portland to Chicago or Milwaukee, first class, including State Rooms and Meals, 19 00

THE GRAND TRUNK is in splendid running condition, is fully supplied with first-class rolling stock, including the

CELEBRATED PULLMAN PALACE CARS,

Running through from Portland to Chicago making only one change and that in the depot at Montreal. Baggage checked from Bangor to Chicago, and not subject to Custom-House examination.

For full particulars, enquire at old Agency,

22 West Market Square, Bangor.

WM. FLOWERS, Eastern Agent.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director, Montreal.

oc20

DIARIES, 1874.

In great variety, by

dec26 D. BUGBEE & CO.

ARE YOU SOUND?

I suffered for years with a hip injured at the [illegible] LINIMENT [illegible]

W. H. LOOKE, [illegible]

[illegible]

1874 January Magazine 1874

Received by E. F. & W. G. DUREN.

[illegible]

Carriage Sponge,

CHAMOISE SKINS,

CASTILE SOAP,

HORSE BRUSHES,

And CURRY COMBS.

FOR SALE LOW.

BLOOD & ROWE,

121 Exchange St.

oct4

CANDIES

—FOR THE—

HOLIDAYS.

"At Christmas play and make good cheer, For Christmas comes but once a year."

My Candies are made expressly for the trade, and of the finest flavors, and and warranted to be of

Pure Sugar.

The grade that I am selling cannot be equaled anywhere in Maine for nicety and purity, and they will be sold at the

LOWEST PRICES.

H. L. LANE,

No. 7 Kenduskeag Bridge,

dec18 tf BANGOR, MAINE.

Notice.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of FOLSOM & COMPANY has been this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm will pay to M. M. Folsom and A. P. Folsom, at their former place of business at Oldtown, and they will pay the debts of said late firm.

F. W. FOLSOM,
M. M. FOLSOM,
A. P. FOLSOM.

jan5 1w

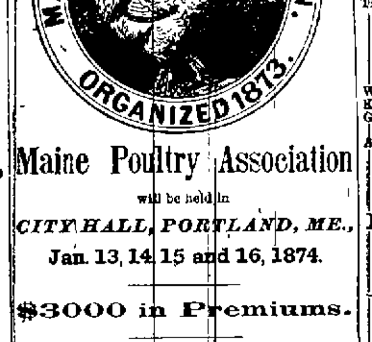
Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the Simon Stuart farm, in Holden, containing about sixty-five acres, well fenced with plenty of pasturage and wood, cuts about thirty-five tons of hay. The buildings are comfortable and commodious, and in excellent repair. Hard and soft water, under cover, and plenty of water on farm, two good barns. It is five and a half miles from Bangor, and is in all respects a desirable situation.

jan5 d&w8w2 F. M. ROGERS, Adm'r.

THE FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE



Maine Poultry Association

will be held in

CITY HALL, PORTLAND, ME.,

Jan. 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1874.

$3000 in Premiums.

Entries for competition or exhibition to be made upon blanks of the association, which may be obtained on application to W. P. Atherton, Secretary, Hallowell, Albert Noyes, President, Bangor, or F. E. Harris, Treasurer, Portland.

The entrance fee for each coop or specimen for competition or exhibition will be $1, excepting Pigeons, Birds, Rabbits and minor pets, which will be 50 cents. All over five coops or specimens by one exhibitor free. Entrance fee to accompany entry. Entries to be made to W. P. Atherton, Secretary, Hallowell, previous to Jan. 10, 1874.

Arrangements have been made with the Railroad and Express Companies entering Portland, for transporting stock and passengers, at one half fare.

dec30 d&wtjan10

Copartnership Notice.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of

J. S. KENT & SON,

for the purpose of carrying on the Grocery business at the old stand in Brewer Village.

JOSEPH S. KENT,
IRVING E. KENT.

Brewer Village, Jan. 1st, 1874. 1w

WHERE, OH WHERE

—HAS THE—

BOSTON BUTTON STORE

GONE?

If the Ladies will call at

No. 16 Main Street,

they will find the same old

Boston BUTTON STORE

IN BETTER QUARTERS,

and selling goods

Cheaper Than Ever.

Look for the New Sign.

Boston Button Store.

Bangor, Jan. 3d, 1874.

Administrator's Sale

—OF—

Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of a license granted on the last Tuesday of November, 1873, at the Probate Court held on that day, in and for the County of Penobscot, I hereby offer, at private sale, all the real estate belonging to the estate of James W. Hathaway, late of Bangor, in said county, deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, to wit:

Tenement house No. 30, Boyd street. Tenement house No. 171, French street, and an undivided half of the new tenement block next south of No. 177 on said French street, all in the city of Bangor.

Also, all the right, title and interest, which the said Hathaway had at the time of his death, in and to [illegible] now occupied by Peter Lafland, in the town of [illegible], Waldo county, Maine, and also the [illegible] real estate held and occupied by Benjamin [illegible], in said town of [illegible].

H. H. SHERMAN,
Administrator of said estate.

For terms, apply to said Administrator, or to C. F. Pearl, Real Estate Broker, No. 3 Kenduskeag Bridge.

Bangor, Dec. 18, 1873. dec19

Auction Sales.

E. B. PATTEN

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND AUCTIONEER

Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Broad Street, head of Mercantile Block.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE AT AUCTION!

No. 5 Gothic Block, Main Street

UNDER HARRIMAN HOUSE,

I shall sell, commencing on

SATURDAY, January 10 h,

at 2 P. M., and continuing each day until [illegible]

An invoice, from a New York importer of the

FINEST, AND MOST RICHLY DECORATED

FRENCH CHINA,

COMPRISING

Dinner Sets, some costing in gold as high as $200

Tea Sets, " " " " $50

Toilet Sets, " " " " 30

Also, a line of the celebrated

"ROGERS & BROS." TRIPLE PLATED TEA SETS

in the latest and most desirable styles, guaranteed equal, if not superior to any plated goods [illegible] in this city. A full line of Table and [illegible] Knives, Forks and Spoons of the same [illegible] pots, Castors and Table Ware in variety.

Also, a line of RICH BOHEMIAN GLASS and China Goods in Vases, Match Boxes, [illegible] Goods, of new and desirable styles. Also, [illegible] Canton China Vases, gold cost $100. Also at same time and place, an invoice from a Boston [illegible] relinquishing business, of FANCY DRY GOODS comprising Ladies' Underwear Hosiery, [illegible] pet Bags, Satchels, Yankee Notions, and [illegible] Wares, and Dry Goods generally.

This opportunity to procure Dinner and [illegible] of superb quality, at auction prices is [illegible] ever to occur again in this city, and parties [illegible] have not already such a set as they could wish would do well to examine this invoice. Great pains will be taken to render it convenient and agreeable for ladies to examine, and bid upon this stock, and they are specially invited to call.

jan5 [illegible] E. B. PATTEN, Auct'r.

R. B. PRESCOTT

REAL ESTATE BROKER

Commission Merchant, Auctioneer

AND

GENERAL APPRAISER

No. 12, - - - Central Street.

C. S. PEARL,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND AUCTIONEER,

No. 3 Kenduskeag Bridge, Up Stairs.

Keep Warm!

ARCTIC OVERSHOES,

ALASKA BOOTS,

GERMAN WARM SHOES.

Ladies' Beaver Flannel lined Boots and Slippers. The best assortment of GENTS' FANCY SLIPPERS in the city.

Ladies' White Kid Boots.
Ladies' Pink Kid Boots,
Ladies' Blue Kid Boots.

We have a very large stock of Ladies' and Gents Kid and Calf, WOOL LINED, FUR WRIST GLOVES AND MITTENS.

Also, LADIES' KID POCKET GAUNTLETS.

We have this day opened some Novelties in GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Buzzell & Shaw,

20 Main Street.

dec16

Buckwheat!

A fresh lot of extra nice BUCKWHEAT just received,

—AT—

CHAS. & FRANK DWINEL'S.

dec6

Wood for Sale.

1000 cords Prime Hard Wood—dry or green—delivered on the cars of the E. & N. A. Railway Co., or delivered in quantities to suit purchasers. Enquire of

dec11 4w* JOSEPH PARKER

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Having purchased the interest of MR. GEO. H. A. DICKEY in the

Dry Goods Business

—AT—

No. 25 Main St.,

I shall close out the

STOCK & STORE FIXTURES

on or before January 6th, 1874,

AT A BARGAIN,

either at wholesale or retail.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm of Rollins & Dickey, or bills due, settlements due unpaid, for the American Sewing Machine, are requested to call and settle while the Books remain at No. 25 Main Street.

R. G. ROLLINS,

Bangor, Dec. 16, 1873.

ELEGANT FURS,

For Presents

AT WOOD'S,

Prices Lower Than Ever.

dec24

New Goods!

JUST RECEIVED

a fresh lot of

CHOICE TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES,

New Raisins, Citron, &c. &c.

We have also received our winter stock of

CAN GOODS,

which we are selling cheap for cash.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

China Tea Store,

51 West Market Square,

nov4 Bangor.

Christmas and New Year GIFTS!

Parlor Suits of all styles, Turkish Easy Lolling and Smoking Chairs, Black Walnut, Ash and Pine Chamber Sets of new designs, Parlour Desks, Foot Rests, Wall Pockets, Slipper Racks, Easels, Towel Racks, Brackets, &c.

Call and examine; we are selling at prices which cannot be beat.

DOLE BROTHERS,

WAREROOMS

dec6 Hammond Street.

[illegible]

Sales
TTEN
AND AUCTIONEER
Street, head of Mar-
Block.

JARY SALE
CTION!
ock, Main Street,
MAN HOUSE,
mencing on
January 10th,
each day until all sold,
York importer, of the
RICHLY DECORATED,
, CHINA,
RISING
in gold as high as $200.
$30.
$30.
rate]
PLE PLATED TEA SETS
sirable styles, guaranteed
any plated goods ever sold
ne of Table and Dessert
of the same quality, Tea-
Forks in variety.
BOHEMIAN GLASS
Mat Boxes, and Fancy
Ware. Also, one pair
cost $100. Also, at same
from a Boston dealer, re-
FANCY DRY GOODS,
ween Hosiery Gloves Car-
nkoo Notions, and Small
enerally
ocoa Dinner and Tea Sets
nction previous not likely
the city and parties who
set as they could wish, will
ownon. Great pains will be
ment and accessible for la-
n upon the stock, and they
all
B PATTEN, Auctr.

ESCOTT
ATE BROKER,
rchant, Auctioneer
AND
APPRAISER,
Central Street
PEARL,
ATE BROKER.
ANT AND AUCTIONEER,
ge Bridge, Up Stairs.

Warm!
VERSHOES,
OOTS.
WARM SHOES.
el lined Boots and Slippers.
of GENTS' FANCY SLIP-
Kid Boots.
ick Kid Boots
ue Kid Boots.
stock of Ladies' and Gents,
LINED, FUR WRIST
TENS.
POCKET GAUNTLETS.
send some Novelties in
NISHING GOODS,
& Shaw,
ain Street.

wheat!
nice BUCKWHEAT just re-
AT
ANK DWINELL'S.

for Sale.
Hard Wood—dry as fuel—on
A Railway Co., to be delivered
our bases. Enquire of
JOSEPH PARKER.

NOTICE.
he interest of MR. GEORGE
s Business
AT
Main St.,
e one out the
ORE FIXTURES,
6 January 5th, 1874.
BARGAIN.
wholesale or retail.
unsettled accounts with the
Dickey or bills due, the sub-
or the American Sewing Ma-
to call and settle with the
25 Main Street.
ROLLINS.
GANT
URS
Presents
VOOD'S,
ver Than Ever.
Goods!
RECEIVED
fresh lot of
, COFFEES, SPICES,
ns, Citron, &c., &c.
eceived our winter stock of
N GOODS.
e selling cheap for cash.
AND EXAMINE
Tea Store,
Market Square,
Bangor.
and New Year
FTS!
ll styles, Turkish Easy
Black Walnut, Ash and
w designs, Parlour Desks,
Slipper Racks, Brackets,
we are selling at prices
BROTHERS
REROOMS
ammond Street.

TELEGRAPHIC

TO THE

Whig & Courier.

MAINE NEWS.

[Special to Whig and Courier.]

FROM AUGUSTA.

GUBERNATORIAL RECEPTION.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 8.

Governor Dingley received the members of the Legislature and their ladies and the citizens of Augusta in the Executive apartments at the Capitol this evening. Ex-Governor Perham, Mrs. Governor Dingley and Hon. Nelson Dingley, father of the Governor were present. After the formalities of taking the new Governor by the hand the guests retired to the Senate chamber, where a bountiful collation awaited them. The occasion was a very pleasant one.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Committee met at the Mansion House in this city this evening and organized by the choice of S. D. Leavitt, of Eastport, as Chairman, and Col. A. W. Bradbury of Portland, as Secretary. The Committee decided to call the next State Convention at Portland, on the 23d of June next. W.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate to day by the President were Hon. S. S. Marble, of Portland, for U. S. Marshal, and Hon. Nathan Webb for U. S. District Attorney for the District of Maine.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS

First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

Petitions were presented and referred as follows.—To appoint a Comission to enquire into the sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquors, for the enactment of laws to prevent traffic in Indian children; for a uniform system of quarantine under national supervision.

Mr. Scott introduced a bill in regard to the retirement of Brevet Maj. Gen. Crawford. Referred

Mr Wright introduced a bill for the benefit of those purchasing land from the United States.

Mr Conkling, in presenting petitions for and against the repeal of the bankruptcy law, said that he had received a circular which had been sent over the country asking contributions to send persons to Washington to work against the repeal of the law.

Mr Morrill, of Maine, introduced a resolution asking for information relative to the unauthorized occupation of the Indian territory by bodies of men in violation of treaty stipulations. Passed.

The consideration of the bill to repeal the act of March 3, increasing salaries was then resumed. The question recurred on Mr. Pratt's amendment which provides that the pay for the balance of Congress should be such an amount as to make a total with that already received of ten thousand dollars—five thousand for each year. The amendment was rejected 45 to 14.

Mr Pratt substituted another amendment providing that the amount of compensation to Senators, members and delegates for the year ending March 3, 1874, be $7,500 and for the year ending March 3, 1875, be $2,500 exclusive of mileage and allowances.

The second amendment offered by Mr. Pratt was discussed at considerable length and finally rejected.

Mr. Hamilton, of Md., offered an amendment striking out increase of all salaries, including the President's, and that they remain as before, except those of Supreme Court Judges, which should remain as was now established. Adopted 32 against 29.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered an amendment that one-half of the mileage allowed prior to March 3, 1873, be allowed. Rejected 33 against 30.

Mr Cragin's amendment that no mileage be allowed the first session of the 43d Congress was adopted

Mr. Edmunds moved that the reduction take effect March 3, 1873, and accounting officers compute accordingly, making ratable monthly deductions from salaries for the next nine months.

Pending a vote on this amendment the Senate went into Executive session after which the body adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Roberts, of N. Y., offered a resolution, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of money reported since March 4th, 1873, on account of Customs duties and Internal taxes paid into the Treasury with the names, amounts and reasons for refunding the same. Adopted.

After a brief discussion of the bill to establish an educational fund the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr Roberts, of N. Y., in the chair, on the Naval appropriation bill which appropriates $16,505,856 Mr. Hale, of Maine, explained its details and said the amount appropriated not over half a million more than in 1869.

Mr. Buck didn't believe in large appropriations, they always being followed by deficiency bills, instancing that of $28,000,000 of the year preceding the first election of Gen Grant.

Mr. Dawes stated that the deficiency came over from the Johnson administration.

Mr. Archer said the bill was a delusion and he certainly would be a deficiency, and he did not believe difficulties with Spain had gone by.

Mr. Wood, of N. Y., thought the appropriation too large and should be still further reduced.

Several others participated in the discussion.

Mr. Hale concluded the debate after which the committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE STORM

IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Jan. 8. Continuous and general rain which has fallen during the past two days caused extraordinary rising of the Savanna, the North and James rivers. The Savanna at Charlottesville is higher than it has been since the flood of 1870.

At Lynchburg the James was twelve feet above the usual level, at 9 o'clock last night, and still rising, the North River at Lexington is also very high. No serious damage is reported. The James at this point has been several feet, and is still rising with a prospect of a considerable flood when the waters from above reach here.

IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 8. The storm has prostrated all the telegraph lines out of this city, except one. The sidewalks in all parts of the city are covered with branches of trees broken down by the weight of the ice collected on them.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8. At 10 o'clock last night the snow changed to sleet and rain. It had fallen eight inches in depth. Communication between here and the East is entirely cut off.

MARYLAND.

THE EDGAR STEWART.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8. A reporter after querying Zimri W. Butcher, the owner of the steamer Edgar Stewart, now lying at Baltimore, received the following indignant response: "Look here, young fellow, I'd have you to understand that I am the sole and exclusive owner of the vessel Edgar Stewart, and she shall not at her wharf before she shall be used in violation of any neutrality laws of the Government; I have broken the charter and retain possession of her.

NEW YORK STATE.

BRIDGE CARRIED AWAY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 8. It is the north abutment of the Croton bridge on the Hudson River Railroad that was carried away. It took two spans with it. There was no thro' trains over the road today, but they will be sent via the Harlem Railroad. The work of rebuilding the bridge is progressing.

REPAIRED—TRAINS RUNNING.

The bridge at Croton is so far repaired that all trains are again running regularly. Reports from the east tell of slides on the Connecticut Western Railroad, all the trains on that line being far behind time.

FROM WASHINGTON!

The Chief-Justice-ship!

Williams' Name Withdrawn!

VILLAGES SUBMERGED!

His Letter to the President!

MANUFACTURING STOPPED

Heavy Losses of Property.

THE GALE.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 8. The heavy fall of rain has had a disastrous effect in the Naugatuck and Housatonic valleys. The lower portions of the manufacturing villages of Derby, Birmingham and Ansonia are submerged. Railroad travel at those points is interrupted.

BRIDGES HAVE BEEN CARRIED AWAY and long pieces of embankments on the Derby, the Housatonic and the Naugatuck railroads have been delinged. The freshet is the greatest that has occurred for twenty years. Manufacturing has ceased and

THE GREATEST EXCITEMENT PREVAILS.

The great Housatonic dam is as yet unshaken, although nine feet of water rolls over it. At Bridgeport, Westport and neighboring localities many bridges and dams have been swept away, and the river channels are filled, rendering repairs of hundreds of thousands of dollars necessary. The Naugatuck Railroad is the greatest sufferer, although owing to the non abatement of the flood the damage is not comprehensible. There are no losses of life as yet.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE CORNER IN PORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8. The excitement on the Produce Exchange, arising from the rapid advance in pork and lard during the past month, culminated yesterday with the report of failure of several large packers and brokers to keep up their margin. Among the houses reported to have failed on their margins, are Knapp & Co., Charles H. Smith, and Geo McGrath. About one-fifth of the contracts made in pork and lard were merely speculative.

BRENNAN AND SHIELDS ARRAIGNED FOR CONTEMPT.

In the Oyer and Terminer Court this morning, ex-Sheriff Brennan and Deputy Sheriff Shields appeared before Judge Dana to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in not conveying H. W. Genet to prison on conviction and according to the commitment.

TWO THIN EXCUSES.

The counsel for the respondents handed in the affidavit of the Sheriff, denying that he ever saw the commitment.

The affidavit of Shields states that he came into court accidentally when the commitment was made out, and he was not authorized to represent the Sheriff. One of the court officers handed him the commitment and Allen, Assistant District Attorney, directed him to take the prisoner in charge. He took the prisoner to the house; the next morning took him to court, and the case being adjourned to Monday, took him away to his house again, receiving no new instructions. After arguments by the counsel on both sides, the case was adjourned to 3 30 P. M.

THE HIGHEST PENALTY INFLICTED.

In the Ex-Sheriff Brennan and Shields case this afternoon, arguments were heard and Judge Daniels closed with the following brief remarks and sentence: There was no excuse for the Sheriff or Deputy for having this man (Genet) at large. The language of the commitment was so unequivocal that the Court could not resist the inference that there was a design by the Sheriff and his Deputy not to execute their duty and the case was one which called for punishment. Public officers must obey orders or our Courts will be powerless. The Court then inflicted the highest penalty allowed by the statute, a fine of $250 and thirty days imprisonment in the county jail.

THE LABOR DEMONSTRATION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 The proposed labor demonstration at Union Square this forenoon was a decided failure; not more than 200 workmen appeared.

WHAT TWEED'S FRIENDS PROPOSED TO DO ABOUT IT.

It is stated that while Tweed was being tried his friends raised $30,000 to buy up three members of the jury. This amount was put into the hands of a leading politician, who never used it or tried to.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At a regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce a lengthy memorial was read for presentation to Congress protesting against the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, and requests Congress not to totally repeal the present law but retain it after making some modifications. The memorial was adopted. A series of resolutions against the present revenue laws were adopted and a committee was appointed to present it to Congress.

OHIO.

A RASCAL ESCAPED.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7. Samuel Bayliss, for several years a detective, having been discovered with a large amount of stolen goods, was indicted for burglary, jumped bail, and left the city.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—8 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England, [illegible] winds with areas of light [illegible] will prevail during the night, followed by partly cloudy and cold weather Friday.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CUBA.

A BRITISH FLEET A EMILIO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8. A special from Key West says that notwithstanding the London telegram declaring there was no truth in the report that a British fleet was to be ordered to concentrate in Cuban waters, it appears now that such a concentration has been ordered. Information from authentic sources in Havana fully confirms the statement made.

QUESADA

A Key West special says General Quesada came there because important events will shortly take place in Cuba, and says a blow of magnitude will be struck.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY AFFAIRS

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

MONEY was easy at the close at 5@6 per cent with a supply in excess of demand.

GOLD closed at 11½.

LOANS. The final rate was 5 per cent for carrying.

STERLING EXCHANGE closed firm at 4 [illegible] for prime bankers' 60 days sterling, and 4 [illegible] for demand.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS to-day, $[illegible]

CLEARING HOUSE statement—

Currency exchanges,	$66,[illegible]
Currency balances,	3,[illegible]
Gold exchanges,	11,[illegible]
Gold balances,	1,[illegible]

THE ASSISTANT TREASURER to-day paid out $568,000 on account of interest and $301,000 in redemption of 5-20 bonds.

THE OPERATIONS of the Gold Exchange Bank to-day were as follows—

Gold balances,	$1,679,[illegible]
Currency balances,	$1,[illegible]
Gross clearances,	1,[illegible]

Government securities closed at the following quotations:—

U. S. 6's, 1881			112
U. S. Fives (coupons)	1864		111½
U. S. 5-20s	do	1865	113
U. S. do	do	1866	114
U. S. do	do	1867	115
U. S. do	do	1868	116
U. S. 10-40s	do		112
U. S. 6s	do	1867	116
U. S. do	do	1868	116
Currency 6's			118
Pacific 6's			112
Union Pacific, 1st mortgage			105

Southern State securities closed this afternoon as follows:

Tennessee 6's, (old)	75
Virginia 6's, (old)	50
Virginia 6's (new)	50
North Carolina 6's	36
North Carolina 6's, (new)	14
South Carolina 6's	21
Georgia 6's	3
Georgia 7's	94
Louisiana 6's	75
Louisiana 6's, (new)	48
Alabama 5's	45
Alabama 8's	60

The Stock Exchange closed this afternoon at the following quotations:

Western Union Tel.	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]
New York & Harlem	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Cleveland & Pittsburg	[illegible]
Chicago & Rock Island	[illegible]
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	[illegible]
Western Union Tel. Co.	[illegible]
Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]
Erie pref.	[illegible]
Ohio & Miss. pref.	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Cleve. & Pitts.	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]
Northwestern pref.	[illegible]
Chicago & R. I.	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Western Union Tel.	[illegible]
Adams Express	[illegible]
American Express	[illegible]
United States Express	[illegible]
Wells, Fargo & Co.	[illegible]
Pacific R. R.	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]
Boston, Hartford & Erie	[illegible]

ASHES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

COTTON is higher—sales 3579 bales—middling uplands, 18½.

FLOUR—sales 19,300 bbls. — State, 6 00 a 7.05; western, 6 00 a 8.25; Round Hoop Ohio, 6.95 a 8 50; Southern, 7.15 a 11.50.

WHEAT — sales 92 000 bushels — No 2 Milwaukee, 1 43 a 1 47; No 2 Chicago, 1 40 a 1.43.

CORN is 3 cents better — sales 12,000 bush — new mixed western, 83 a 87 afloat; old do., 87½ a 88 in store; 88 afloat.

OATS are firmer — sales 133,000 bush — new mixed western, 63 a 65; White western, 64 a 65.

BEEF quiet—Plain mess, 5.75 a 11.00.

PORK weak — sales 600 bbl. — New mess, 16 75 a 17.00.

LARD is steady—sales 600 tierces — steam, 9½ a 9¾; Chin. 24 a 25; State, 30 a 45.

SUGAR firmer — Fair to good refining, 7½ a 8 Muscovado, 7½.

COFFEE firm.

MOLASSES steady—New Orleans, 72 a 75, Porto Rico, 65 a 70.

PETROLEUM moderately active — crude 5½, refined, 14

SPIRITS TURPENTINE firmer at 43 a 43½.

ROSIN quiet at 2.40 a 2.50.

TALLOW steady at 9½ a 9¾.

WOOL unchanged — Domestic fleece, 47 a 58, pulled, 27 a 57; Texas, 19 a 33, California, 18 a 32.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.

FLOUR is quiet.

WHEAT in good demand—No. 1 Spring, 1.23; No 2 1.22½ cash; No. 3 Spring, 1.16 a 1.16½; rejected, 1 00 a 1 10.

CORN is higher — No 2 mixed, 56 cash, rejected, 53, 53; new, 48 a 48.

OATS are scarce—No. 2, 39½ cash; rejected, 36½.

BARLEY firm — No. 2, Fall, 1.43 a 1.45; No. 3 Spring, 1.22½ a 1.24½.

RYE firm—No 2, 78½ a 79.

PORK in fair demand at 14 50

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

(For the week ending Wednesday, Jan 7.)

At market for the current week—Cattle 1844, Sheep and lambs 7 100, Swine 5,996, number of Western Cattle 1615, Eastern Cattle — Milch Cows, Working Oxen, and Northern Cattle, 229.

Prices of Beef Cattle 10 lbs, live weight. Extra quality $7.45 @ $ 15, first quality 6 [illegible] @ 7 00, second quality $6 [illegible] @ 6 [illegible], third quality 10 [illegible] @ 5 [illegible], poorest grade of coarse Oxen, Bulls, &c, $5.50 @ 6 50.

Brighton Hides 7½ @ 8c ⅌ lb

Brighton Tallow 8c ⅌ lb

Country Hides 6½ @ — ⅌ lb

Country Tallow 16c ⅌ lb

Calf Skins 16 @ 18c ⅌ lb.

Sheep Skins $1 50 @ $1 75 each.

Lamb Skins $1 @ $1.75 each.

There were more Cattle in market from the West this week than there were one week ago. The quality was better and prices have fallen on their average. The best lots sold at 7½ @ 7¾c ⅌ lb or at an advance of 50 @ 75c ⅌ ton upon all grades. Cattle came forward on Saturday, and as the Beef markets got pretty well cleaned out at Boston, the demand was active for most all grades of Beeves.

Working Oxen—A few arrive each week to all the market at requires during the winter months. We quote sales of Top, at $175 @ 210, $185; 1 pr @ 6 [illegible] 1 pr @ 6 [illegible] 1 pr @ 6 [illegible], $152, 1 pr @ 6 [illegible], $140, 1 pr @ 6 [illegible] $15.

Milch Cows—We quote extra $55 @ $60; ordinary $35 @ $50, Store Cows $30 @ $35 ⅌ head. Most of the Cows offered in market for sale are of a common grade. Many of them are bought up to slaughter.

Store Cattle—Yearlings, $11 @ $17, 2-year olds $16 @ $28, 3-year olds $26 @ $35 ⅌ head. Most of the small Cattle that are in fair condition are sold for Beef.

Sheep and Lambs—From the West the supply was larger than that of one week ago, costing 6 @ 7½ ⅌ lb delivered here. From the North there was a fair supply and prices lower than those of last week.

Swine—No Store Pigs in market. Fat Hogs—sold in market. Prices 6 @ 6½c ⅌ lb.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Miniature Almanac, Friday, January 9th.

SUN RISES	7 21	MOON RISES,	11 35 eve
SUN SETS,	4 37	HIGH WATER	2 45 aft
LENGTH OF DAY	9 16		3 00 eve

—Travel is light on the railroads.

—The January thaw—"Will it endure?"

—A clean slate at the police station last night.

—Spring weather yesterday, mild and rainy.

—Yesterday was a good day to wash windows.

—Gov. Dingley's inaugural is published in full on our first page this morning.

—Bets on the breaking up of the ice in the Penobscot were again in vogue, yesterday.

—Mr John S Fogg of Garland raised $53 worth of beans, from one acre, last season.

—The ice in the Kenduskeag started down last night, and the west channel is now open.

—Wm. E. Mann, Esq, has purchased the extensive drug business of B. F. Bradbury, Esq.

—Lyman Lee, Esq., of Foxcroft, has been elected member of the State Board of Agriculture.

—Mr. John C. Foster is nearly ready to commence work in his new shirt factory at Garland.

—The iron for the new railroad bridge between Waterville and Fairfield will be ready February 10th.

—Three horses valued at $600 have lately died in Belfast from the horse disease, cerebro spinal meningitis.

—Adjourned annual meeting of the Bangor Mechanic Association this evening, for the election of officers, etc.

—Mrs. Alfred Patterson was partly scalped one day last week by her hair being caught in the machinery of the Belfast shoe factory.

—Mr. Silas Hoxie of North Fairfield, while at work in the woods on Monday, was struck by a falling tree, and died the next morning

—The Maine Central Railroad Co. have re insured the property on the line of the road for $800,000 in the London, Liverpool & Globe.

—The official order directing the establishment in this city of the free letter delivery system, has been received by Postmaster Farnham.

[illegible] were entirely burned [illegible] Saw. [illegible] a new steamer [illegible] to install the electric light [illegible] next week.

—Joseph Nichols of Pittsfield has been appointed Master Carpenter of the [illegible] Division of the Maine Central railroad, in place of S. L. Gibson, resigned.

—A sufficient sum has been subscribed to [illegible] a shoe factory in Garland, and the [illegible] give the necessary encouragement to [illegible] to be erected in the spring.

—The semi-annual meeting of the Penobscot County Congregational Conference will be held at the Hermon and st. church, on Tuesday next Tuesday and Wednesday.

—Rev. Mr. Knapp is permanently engaged as pastor of the Unitarian church in this city, and not engaged year by year, as might be supposed from an item published a year ago yesterday.

—Mr. Barnabee, the well-known vocalist and humorist, and Mr Dow, the pianist, were in town last night. They are on the way to Calais, to treat the good people there to "An Evening with Barnabee."

—Mr. Hathorn has recently introduced a new branch of business into his mill at Pittsfield. He brings white birch lumber from Etna and adjoining towns by rail, and manufactures it into stock for spools.

—The new chemical fire engine "Little Giant," ordered by the city, arrived here yesterday, and may be seen to-day at the office of Gen. J. S. Smith, agent for the manufacturers, White's block, Main street.

—Merchants and others doing business on the down-town streets are very careless lately about locking their store and office doors, and hardly a night passes but the police find a door unlocked and in some cases partly open.

—On account of bad weather and walking the supper which was to have been given in the Universalist vestry last evening was postponed until to-night, when oysters, tea, baked-beans, brown bread and a good time generally may be expected.

—An entertainment will be given at Ferald's Hall in Winterport, next Monday evening. A number of dialogues, "Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works," a burlesque pantomime, music, an oyster supper and a social dance are among the attractions on the programme.

—The annual meeting of the [illegible] Bangor Theological Seminary will be held on the second Tuesday in February next. The exercises will commence on the evening previous with a sermon by Rev. [illegible] of Portland, and will continue [illegible] days.

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It is thought that the most favorable places are from the lower end of Orphan Island, or from Verona to Sandy Point.

BANGOR LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. The annual meeting of the Bangor Library Association was held at the library rooms in Kenduskeag block last evening, but no business of importance was transacted and the meeting was adjourned to Monday, 19th inst., without electing officers. The Board of Directors held a meeting after the adjournment and voted to close the news room, and it was therefore open for the last time last night.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER. The following topic is recommended by the Evangelical Alliance for meetings held to-day:—

Friday, Jan. 9.—Prayer for the evangelization of all nominally Christian countries; for the conversion of Israel; for seamen; for missionaries; for the spread of the Gospel in Mohammedan and heathen countries; for the conversion of the world to Christ. Psalms, lxviii, 31; cxxii, 6; Heb. xiii, 2.

Meetings this evening at 7½ o'clock at the vestries of the First Parish, Hammond-st and Central Congregational churches.

WEST PENOBSCOT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. The annual meeting of the West Penobscot Agricultural Society was held in the hall on the Society's grounds in Exeter, on Wednesday and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, George S. Hill of Exeter; Vice Presidents, A. Merriam of Garland, E. A. Chandler of Exeter, and Elijah Crane of Garland; Secretary and Treasurer, T. P. Batchelder of Kenduskeag; Trustees, Elijah Crane of Garland, Eben E Brown of Exeter, and Crosby Clements of Kenduskeag; Librarian, David Barker of Exeter.

GEN BANKS' LECTURE TO-NIGHT. We hope our city readers will not forget the lecture by Gen. Banks in Norombega Hall this evening. An able writer and an eloquent orator, Gen. Banks is well worth hearing at any time, and as his new lecture is reputed his best, he should have a large audience of our citizens to-night. He will arrive in this city this morning, so there will be no delay in the commencement of the lecture, as is sometimes the case when lecturers come by the evening train. Very good reserved seats for the lecture may be yet obtained at Bugbee & Co's.

TEMPERANCE REFORM IN DEXTER. Our correspondent writes that a temperance reform movement was inaugurated in Dexter on Tuesday evening, by a meeting at Dustin's Hall. It was well attended, considerable interest manifested, a partial organization was effected, and a general advance movement of the "hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder sort," in the cause of temperance was well started. Another meeting will be held this week to complete the organization. This club has no connection with any of the existing temperance organizations, but is a "moderate drinkers'" movement.

K. P. PROMENADE. The sixth and last of the series of promenade concerts given in Music Hall under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias occurred last evening, and was largely attended. A more pleasing series of social entertainments of this character it has rarely been our fortune to chronicle, and no one present last night but regretted that it has closed. The music by Andrews' orchestra has been superb, and the managers—Messrs. Huckins, Clark, Stern, Prescott, Dunning, Babb and Boynton—are to be congratulated on the able and happy manner in which all the arrangements have been perfected and carried out. The K. P.'s are making preparations for a grand masquerade ball to come off on the 22d, and will, of course, achieve another success.

ODD FELLOWS INSTALLATION. The officers elect of Penobscot Lodge, No. 7, I. O. O. F., were publicly installed last evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, in the presence of a large assembly of members of the order and their ladies. The ceremonies were conducted by P. M. Laughton, D. D. G. M., and the following are the names of the officers:—Bernard Pol, N. G.; Frank Sparks, V. G.; J. W. Humphrey, Secy; Chas. B. Brown, Treas.; D. Oakes, W.; J. Edward Swett, C.; E. Rowell, Chap.; J. H. Eldridge, R. S. N. G.; Geo. E. Goodale, L. S. N. G.; J. E. Warren, R. S. V. G.; William Smiley, L. S. V. G.; S. B. Leach, R. S. S.; Samuel Prouty, L. S. S. At the conclusion of the ceremonies brief speeches were made by several gentlemen, and Sullivan's Quartette sang a number of choice selections with fine taste and effect. The concluding exercise was the recitation in a charming manner of the poem "Nobody's Child," by little Miss Eva Shaw, who deserved every bit of the enthusiastic applause which the audience bestowed upon her.

G. A. R. INSTALLATION. The officers-elect of B. H. Beale Post, No. 12, G. A. R., were installed at Grand Army Hall last evening, by Capt. E. E. Small, A. A. G. of the Department of Maine, as follows:—Rufus P. Peakes, Post Commander; M. J. Desmond, S. V. P. C.; J. M. Davis, J. V. P. C.; S. A. Hapworth, Adj.; Chas. E. Getchell, Q. M.; S. B. Morison, Surgeon; J. W. Torrens, Chaplain; W. H. Toward, O. D.; Chas. E. McCoy, O. G.; Fred. A. Small, Sergt. Major; Wm. Patterson, Q. M. Sergt. At the conclusion of the installation, the officers and members of the Post, with a number of ladies and a few invited guests, sat down to a supper and supper which had been prepared by the ladies of Hope at Central Hall, and done the subject ample justice. Comrade Nichols, who presided, called the party to order and introduced Comrade Albion Todd Master. A number of toasts were proposed by the ladies, and appropriately responded to by Capt. Hatch, the retiring Commander, Chaplain Torrens, Comrades Chandler and Atkins, Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlain, and others, all of whom received much applause at the hands of the ladies. After the conclusion of the speaking, the tables were cleared away and a social time spent in a social manner before the company departed. The occasion was very much enjoyed by all present.

MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. The adjourned meeting of the corporators of the Maine Industrial School for Girls, was held at the State House in Augusta, Wednesday afternoon. Hon. Sidney Perham was chosen President of the Board; Hon. L. R. Fronchet, Chesterville, Secretary; and Silas Paige, Esq., Treasurer. Hon. Abner Coburn and Hon. John L. Stevens were appointed Trustees for three years, Hon. H. K. Baker was appointed to advise with the proper legislative committee in regard to changes in the constitution, so that the Trustees may be appointed by the Governor, making the school a State institution. Hon. John L. Stevens, Hon. Thos. S. Lacy, and Hon. H. K. Baker, were appointed a committee to present the matter of appropriation for the objects of the school to the legislative committee having such subjects under consideration.

It is evident that something is to be done speedily to secure the sums already conditionally pledged. The offers of Mrs. Fogg, of Hallowell, the $1,000 in cash, and of Mrs. Dummer, $2,000 worth of real estate, are open only till the first of February. These sums added to the $500 pledged by Ex-Governor Coburn, aggregate $12,500 that may accrue to the benefit and uses of the institution, provided the State, or individuals, will pledge an equal amount, making in the whole the handsome sum of $25,000.

BANGOR POLICE COURT.

BEFORE JUDGE GODSMOW.

Wednesday, Jan. 7th.—The case of State vs. Michael O'Donohue, which has been continued several weeks, was decided by finding O'Donohue guilty of an assault on two boys. No fine was to be imposed till second offence, upon decision.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

JANUARY (CIVIL) TERM—JUDGE CUTTING PRESIDING.

Tuesday, Jan. 8th. Henry A. Butler et al. vs. Joseph H. Perkins; action upon an account annexed to writ, $30, brought up from Police Court on defendant's appeal.

The items charged were obtained by one Walker, who was doing some painting for defendant, and testified that he was directed to procure the materials of Pitts, by defendant, and on settlement the amount was deducted from Walker's bill. Defendant denied the agency of Walker, or ever having sanctioned the transaction in any way.

Verdict for Pltfs. for $11.07.

T. W. Vose. A. Sanborn.

Ellen Carey vs. Reuben Carey; libel for divorce.

Parties resided in Veazie, were married in 1868, and lived together a few months and then the husband deserted his wife and left her to provide for herself. He was idle, dissolute and addicted to intoxication. The desertion was continued more than four years.

Divorce decreed.

Goodenow for libellant.

ON TRIAL.

Samuel A. Maxfield et al. vs. Jacob B. Weeks.

A. Sanborn. Stetson.

[Reported for the Whig & Courier.]

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 8, 1874.

SENATE.

Met at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Penney of Augusta.

The Committee on Gubernatorial votes reported as follows:

Whole number of votes returned, is	80,953
Necessary for choice,	40,477
Nelson Dingley, Jr,	45,244
Nelson Dingley,	510
Joseph Titcomb,	32,924
Joseph H. Williams,	2,100
Scattering,	175

And Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr, is elected Governor of the State of Maine.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Arnold, of Aroostook, Rounds of Androscoggin and Holbrook of Cumberland, were appointed on the part of the Senate, with such as the House should join to wait upon the Governor elect and inform him of his election.

Subsequently Governor Dingley was duly escorted in joint convention and delivered his annual address.

The Secretary of the Senate was ordered to make up the pay of Herbert M. Heath, Assistant Secretary of 1873, for two days and travel.

Mr. Webb presented bill "an act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations," which was laid over to be printed.

One thousand copies of the Governor's address were ordered printed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

There was no business transacted in this branch except joining with the Senate Committee to inform Governor Dingley of his election the following gentlemen of the House: Messrs. Williams of Augusta, Talbot of East Machias, Cobb of Newfield, Files of Gorham, Ferald of Milton, Redlon of Thomaston, and Keegan of Madawaska.

After listening to the Governor's address, which occupied one hour and forty minutes, the House adjourned.

MAINE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The eighteenth annual report of the Maine Board of Agriculture, being the first submitted by Hon. S. L. Boardman, the new Secretary, will be presented to the Legislature on Friday. It forms a volume of over four hundred pages, and is illustrated by several engravings.

The report of the session of the Board held at Winthrop in January last, occupies the first one hundred and sixty-four pages of the volume. This embraces lectures and papers on the following among other subjects:—Mixed Husbandry, Changes in Our Farming, Drainage, Management of Dairy Cows, Labor, The Wants and Resources of Our State, Farm Buildings, Plowing, Green Crops as a Means of Fertilization. These several papers were prepared by members of the Board, and by prominent agricultural writers in other States; and, with the discussions given in connection therewith, form a body of practical and valuable information, the reading and digestion of which by our farmers the present winter, will greatly assist them in the better prosecution of their future labors upon the farm.

In carrying out the idea that our State Agricultural Reports, while giving authoritative information upon all leading subjects connected with agriculture, from sources not easily accessible to farmers generally—should at the same time furnish original information relating directly to our own resources, capabilities and advantages as a farming State Mr. Boardman has secured for this Report an agricultural and physical survey of Waldo county, from the pen of J. W. Lang, Esq., member of the Board for that county, which consists of about one hundred and fifty pages. This article gives an account of the history, topography, geology, meteorology, statistics and hydrography of the county of Waldo, with sketches of its leading farms and farmers, practical details relating to stock, fruit, grass and grain production, lists of its trees, birds, fishes, animals, &c., notices of its agricultural societies, farmers' clubs and similar associations, with a valuable and suggestive summary treating of the advantages and disadvantages

First National Bank of Bangor

The Stockholders of the First National Bank of Bangor are hereby notified that a meeting of the Stockholders will be holden at their Banking Room, on FRIDAY, December 26th 1873, at 3 o clock P M, to determine if they will amend the fifth article of their Articles of Association

GEO STETSON, ISAIAH STETSON, CHAS HAYWARD, } Stockholders.

Ban Nov 25, 1873. nov26

First National Bank

The Stockholders of the First National Bank of Bangor are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held at their Banking Room on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January next, at 3 o clock P M for the choice of Directors, and for such other business as may properly be before them

E MERRILL, Cashier

Bangor Dec 12 1873

Traders National Bank.

The Stockholders of this Bank are notified that their Annual Meeting for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business legally before them, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874 at 10 o clock in the forenoon

E TRASK, Cashier.

Bangor, December 11, 1873.

Orono National Bank.

The Stockholders of this Bank are notified that their annual meeting for the election of a Board of Directors, will be held at said Bank, MONDAY, January 5th, 1874, at 10 o clock A M

E P BUTLER, Cashier

Orono Dec 3d 1873. dec5

Kenduskeag National Bank, Bangor.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Kenduskeag National Bank of Bangor, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them will be held at their Banking Room on TUESDAY, the thirteenth day of January 1874, at 3 o clock P M. Per order of the Directors

T S DODD, Cashier

Bangor Dec 10 1873.

Second National Bank of Bangor

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Second National Bank of Bangor, will be held at their Banking room in Bangor, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January next at ten o clock in the forenoon, for the choice of Directors and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before them

W. S DENNETT Cashier

Bangor Dec 9 1873

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers National Bank of Bangor for the choice of Directors and such other business as may legally come before said meeting will be held at their Banking Room on Tuesday, the 13th day of January next at 11 o clock A M.

J SWETT ROWE Cashier

Bangor Dec. 13 1873

Merchants National Bank

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking Room on TUESDAY January 13th 1874 at 3 o'clock P M for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them

M T STICKNEY, Cashier

Bangor Dec. 8 1873

Caution.

Whereas my wife, Lucinda Tyler has left my bed and board without cause, this is to caution all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date

THOMAS TYLER

Bangor Oct. 8, 1873 eTh3w*

Prospectus for 1874, Seventh Year.

The Aldine,

An Illustrated Monthly Journal, universally admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Champion of American Taste

Not for Sale in Book or News Stores

THE ALDINE while issued with all the regularity has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure light and graceful literature and a collection of pictures the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness as compared with rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes *for ten times its cost and then, there are the chromos besides*

ART DEPARTMENT, 1871.

The illustrations of THE ALDINE have won a world wide reputation and in the art centres of Europe it is an admitted fact that its wood cuts are examples of the highest perfection ever attained. The common prejudice in favor of steel plates is rapidly yielding to a more educated and discriminating taste which recognizes the advantages of superior artistic quality with greater facility of production. The wood-cuts of THE ALDINE possess all the delicacy and elaborate finish of the most costly steel plate while they afford a better rendering of the artist's original.

To fully realize the wonderful work which THE ALDINE is doing for the cause of art culture in America, it is only necessary to consider the cost to the people of any other decent representations of the productions of great painters.

In addition to designs by the members of the National Academy, and other noted American artists THE ALDINE will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success and greatest general interest. Thus the subscriber to THE ALDINE will at a trifling cost enjoy in his own home the pleasures and refining influences of true art.

The quarterly tinted plates for 1874 will be by Thomas Moran and J D Woodward

The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain special designs appropriate to the season, by our best artists and will surpass in attractions any of its predecessors.

PREMIUM FOR 1874

Every subscriber to THE ALDINE for the year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos. The originals pictures were painted in oil for the publishers of THE ALDINE by Thomas Moran whose great Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for ten thousand dollars. The subjects were chosen to represent "The East" and "The West." One is a view in the White Mountains New Hampshire the other gives The Cliffs of Green River Wyoming Territory. The difference in the nature of the scenes themselves is a pleasing contrast, and affords a good display of the artist's scope and coloring. The chromos are each worked from thirty distinct plates and are in size (12x16) and appearance exact facsimiles of the originals. The presentation of a worthy example of America's greatest landscape painter to the subscriber of THE ALDINE was a bold but peculiarly happy idea and its successful realization is attested by the following testimonial over the signature of Mr. Moran himself.

NEWARK N J Sept 20th 1873

MESSRS JAMES SUTTON & CO

Gentlemen —I am delighted with the proofs in color of your chromos. They are wonderfully successful representations by mechanical process of the original paintings

Very respectfully,

(Signed.) THOS MORAN

These chromos are in every sense American. They are by an original American process with material of American manufacture, from designs of American scenery by an American painter and presented to subscribers to the first successful American Art Journal. If no better because of all this they will certainly possess an interest no foreign production can inspire and neither are they any the worse if by reason of peculiar facilities of production they cost the publishers only a trifle *while equal in every respect to other chromos that are sold singly for double the subscription price of THE ALDINE*. Persons of taste will prize these pictures for themselves—not for the price they did or did not cost, and will appreciate the enterprise that renders their distribution possible.

If any subscriber should indicate a preference for a figure subject the publishers will send "Thoughts of Home" a new and beautiful chromo, 14x20 inches representing a little Italian exile whose speaking eyes betray the longings of his heart

TERMS.

$5 per annum, in advance, with Oil Chromos free

For **50 cents extra,** *the chromos will be sent, mounted, varnished, and prepaid by mail*

THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtained only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rate: cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, *without responsibility to the publishers*, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the *facsimile* signature of JAMES SUTTON & CO

CANVASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to

JAMES SUTTON & Co.,
PUBLISHERS,
58 Maiden Lane, New York.

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To the Honorable Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, next to be holden at Bangor, within and for the County of Penobscot, on the first Tuesday of October next.

ALVIN PHELPS, of Garland, in the County of Penobscot, respectfully libels and gives this Hon Court to be informed, that he was lawfully married to Mary E. Reed, at Dover, on the tenth day of October, 1867, and that since his inter-marriage he has strictly observed all his marriage vows, but that said Mary E., unmindful of her duty in that respect, in the month of July, 1870, without reasonable cause, deserted your libellant, and has not lived with him as a wife since, and according to the best information of your libellant, is beyond the limits of this State in parts unknown to him. Wherefore he prays that a divorce from the bonds of matrimony may be decreed between him and his said wife.

ALVIN PHELPS.

STATE OF MAINE.

PENOBSCOT, ss. Supreme Judicial Court, October Term, 1873.

On the foregoing libel, ordered,—That said libelant give notice to said libelee, of the pendency thereof, by publishing an attested copy of said libel and this order of Court thereon, three weeks successively in the Bangor Daily Whig & Courier, a paper published in Bangor, in said county, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next term of said Court, to be holden at Bangor in and for said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, that she may then and there appear in our said Court, and show cause, if any she have, why the prayer of said libelant should not be granted.

Attest, E. C. BRETT, Clerk.

A true copy of libel and order of Court thereon, Attest, E. C. BRETT, Clerk.

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THE BANGOR

DAILY

WHIG AND COURIER,

OFFICE,

Kenduskeag Bridge.

JOB PRINTING!

ALL KINDS

OF

PLAIN AND FANCY

Job Printing

EXECUTED

WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH

We have all the Facilities

FOR DOING

Job Work,

TO BE FOUND

THIS SIDE OF BOSTON,

And shall endeavor at all times to see that Work is promptly and faithfully done and hope to receive sufficient additional patronage to remunerate us for the large outlay and expense incurred to promote the

Comfort of our Customers,

And save them the trouble of climbing two or three flights of stairs to procure a Job of Printing

WE INTEND TO KEEP UP

WITH THE MODERN

IMPROVEMENTS,

AND

Give our Customers as Good Work as can be Secured

We have now in our Office, among other Material, a

Babcock Steam Power Press
Babcock Steam Power Half-Medium Jobber,
Babcock Quarter Medium Jobber
Babcock Eighth-Medium Jobber,
Gordon Franklin Card and Bill-Head Press
Ruggles Rotary Card and Bill-Head Press;
Large and Small Hand Presses
Ruggles Paper Cutter,
Ruggles Rotary Card Cutter &c. &c

And are constantly receiving

Additions of Type

FROM

Philadelphia, New York and Boston Foundries

We are Prepared to Execute in the Best Style,

MAMMOTH POSTERS,
HAND BILLS
SHOP BILLS
PROGRAMMES,
CIRCULARS.
WAY BILLS
BILL HEADS

BILLS OF FARE
LABELS OF ALL KINDS,
BANK CHECKS,
BANK BOOKS
BLANK NOTES,
BILLS OF LADING

INSURANCE BLANKS,
TOWN BLANKS,
SURVEYORS BILLS,
WOOD BILLS,
MILL BILLS,
SCHOOL BILLS
INVOICES, &c

WEDDING, VISITING,

AND

BUSINESS CARDS

OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS AND QUALITIES,

As cheap as any other establishment in this vicinity

Persons wishing for work in our line are invited to call, as we can suit them, both as to Style and Price.

PRINTING DONE

WITH

Black, Blue, or Red Ink,

OR WITH

TWO OR MORE COLORS

And particular attention paid to

BRONZE WORK.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

No. 1,

EAST END KENDUSKEAG BRIDGE,

BANGOR, ME.

A Great Discovery!

WORTH TEN TIMES ITS

Weight in Gold!

ASTHMA ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM CONSUMPTION CROUP COLDS

AN UNFAILING REMEDY FOR

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Soreness of the Throat, Chest & Lungs,

It will not make new lungs, but will prevent the disease from spreading throughout the whole substance of the lungs thereby facilitating recovery.

It is prepared from Vegetable Extracts and Barks of wonderful healing properties, and this Balsam is highly recommended by physicians, clergymen and others testimonials from whom I can furnish without number

SAMPLE FREE TO ALL.

Large Bottle 35 Cts.

AT THE DRUG STORES.

Adamson's	FRIEND	Balsam
Adamson's	WHY SUFFERING	Balsam
Adamson's	WHEN	Balsam
Adamson's	Five thousand dollars reward is offered for a better remedy than ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Bronchitis, Soreness of Lungs, Asthma, Consumption and all diseases of a like nature	Balsam

The following are a few of the names of those who have used this remedy. Mrs Gov Cony, Mrs Hon James W Bradbury, Anson P Morrill, ex Gov of Maine, Mrs Col. Thomas Lambard, Mrs Col Thomas Lang, Hon J J Eveleth, Mayor of Augusta, Rev Dr Ricker, Rev E E Martin, Rev C F Penney, Rev Wm A Drew, Rev H F Wood, Col F M. Drew, Secretary of State, Hon J T Woodward, State Librarian, Col. Geo W Stanley, President First National Bank, Hon B H Cushman, President Granite National Bank, S W Lane, Secretary of Senate, J H Lynde, Editor Bangor Whig, Charles O Nutter, Esq 27 Tremont street Boston, William H Taylor, Beacon street, Boston, Emory Cook and many others in Providence, W F Morrel Esq, Portland, and fifty thousand others too numerous to mention.

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM prepared by F W Kinsman of this city, has already attained a substantial reputation throughout this country. The names of those who have tested its remedial properties and recommend its use, are of the highest standing in the community and ought to be a sufficient guaranty of this popular medicine [Maine Farmer, March 28, 1872.

It contains no Opium, Calomel or Mineral Poison, and it can be taken by the most delicate child.

STILL ANOTHER

From Alonzo S Weed, Publisher of Zion's Herald 36 Bromfield street, Boston June 25 1873.

DR FRANK W KINSMAN

Dear Sir—Several bottles of your ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM have been used in my family with the most gratifying results. We esteem it one of the best of medicines.

A S WEED

VOICE FROM RHODE ISLAND

Unsolicited Testimony

OFFICE OF EMLEY COOK, REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGE BROKER, No 59 NORTH MAIN STREET PROVIDENCE R. I July 1 1873

Dr F W Kinsman Augusta Maine

Two years ago last September I took a severe cold with the throat for some days the cold finally settled with a cough dry and very painful. I used various kinds of syrup recommended by friends who noticed my condition, but with no relief. My physician prescribed Whiskey and then Cod Liver Oil. I took three quarts of the oil, and not being relieved I commenced taking Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup of which I took several bottles. Miller's Expectorant [illegible] four or five other remedies. I was continually growing weaker, losing my appetite and about giving up all hope of any relief; in fact, I was marked by my family and about every person that I met as sure to die

But lo a change took place. One day last winter a circular was thrown in my office which advertised Adamson's Botanic Balsam, (thank God) I read that circular very carefully, put on my coat and went for it. I at last found it and began taking it regularly and as per directions. Before I had used half a bottle I noticed a change. I then purchased six bottles and meaning business went through four of them, continually growing better resting all night, cough entirely gone and I today can do as much business as one hour as I could in one day eight months ago. I am also gaining in flesh, and generally speaking feel good all over. This all comes by use of Adamson's Balsam

I invariably recommend it to everybody similarly afflicted and can this day give you the name and residence of at least fifty persons who have been cured of coughs and colds by its use. I also urged a friend of mine who is in business near me to sell this article to his stock he did so and sold ninety bottles in less than a fortnight, and I have not heard of any one yet dissatisfied

I would as soon think of having property uninsured as not keep house without a good supply of Adamson's Balsam in my house.

With assurance of my high regard I am gratefully yours &c. EMLEY COOK.

BANGOR, March 23 1872

FRANK W KINSMAN Esq

Dear Sir —We are happy to be able to inform you that out of over 1100 bottles of your Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam which we have sold over our counter during the last past three months we have not heard of one solitary case of complaint against its unrivalled good results, but all who have had occasion to speak of it at all have spoken of its merits in the highest terms of satisfaction

Respectfully yours

WARREN L. ALDEN & CO

Read What the Doctors Say

We have known Dr F W Kinsman of Augusta, Me for the past twenty years, as a successful druggist, have examined the formula of his Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam. We regard it as a very useful remedy. Many of our friends have used it and all pronounce it the best remedy they ever used for coughs colds asthma and diseases of the lungs.

GEO E BRICKETT, M. D,
L J CROOKER, "
GEO W MARTIN, "
I H STEARNS, "
Surgeon N M Asylum

There is no disease with which our country is afflicted which sweeps off annually so many victims as that fell destroyer of the human race,

CONSUMPTION.

It is estimated that nearly 175 000 die annually with this terrible disease. Consumption in its confirmed and incipient stages, Coughs, Asthma, and affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, Croup are form by far the most fatal class of disease known in our land.

Yet even these may be effectually cured by means of the simple yet wonderful remedy that nature has furnished

We have carefully combined the medical properties of these natural healing extracts of

BARKS, ROOTS, and HERBS

—IN—

ADAMSON'S

BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM.

The children like it and they tell
It cures their Colds and makes them well,
And mothers seek the store to try it,
With hundreds who desire to buy it.

It is Pleasant to Take.

And Works Like a Charm.

BOSTON, August 27th, 1873.

F. W. Kinsman, Esq —Dear Sir.—With pleasure we order five gross Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam—the sale has commenced very surely, showing conclusively that the merit has won the day and that your preparation is taking the lead over the many bottles of trash that now flood the market.

SMITH, DOOLITTLE & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists.

From G. C. Goodwin & Co., New England Patent Medicine Warehouse, 38 Hanover St., Boston, May 4th, 1873.

Mr F W Kinsman —Dear Sir.—We have had in all about 25 gross Adamson's Balsam, and have retailed nearly 40 dozen of it over our retail counter. Parties have been in and bought it the second time, and all pronounce it one of the best medicines in the market for coughs and colds. Some of our best have used it and say it is the best remedy they have tried.

Dr. Huntington says—I have known Dr. Kinsman's Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam for some time, and I regard it far before any medicine of the kind. I have used it in my practice and in my own family with complete success.

No. 10 State St., Boston, Aug 8 1873.

Dr. F. W. Kinsman.—Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to say that Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam cured me of a severe cold to which I have been subject, especially during the winter months, and I have in many instances recommended it to my friends, and all have been benefitted by the same. I think it has no equal as a cough mixture.

Yours truly, U. L. PETTINGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., Advertising Agents, Boston, Mass.

Wholesale Agents W. L. Alden & Co.

Sold by Wm H. Mann, E. F. Bradbury, [illegible], Blood & Rowe, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] & Son, [illegible] Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

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OFFICIAL.

POSTAL CONVENTION between the United States of America and the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway.

The undersigned, John A J. Creswell, Postmaster-General of the United States of America, in virtue of the powers vested in him by law, and Olaf Stenersen, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway to the United States of America, in the name of his Government, and by virtue of the powers which he has formally presented to this effect, have agreed upon the following articles, to wit

ARTICLE 1

There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway. This exchange of correspondence shall embrace 1 Letters ordinary and registered 2. Newspapers, books, prints of all kinds, (comprising maps, plans, engravings drawings, photographs lithographs and all other like productions of mechanical processes sheets of music &c) and patterns or samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds. Such correspondence shall be exchanged whether originating in the United States and destined for either of the United Kingdoms, or *vice versa*, or originating in, or destined for such foreign countries to which the contracting countries may serve as intermediaries

ARTICLE 2.

The offices for the exchange of mails shall be—on the part of Sweden—1 Goteborg, 2. The Travelling Post office No 1 between Goteborg and Stockholm, 3 The Travelling Post-office No 2 between Malmo and Falkoping. On the part of Norway—1 Christiansand 2 Christiania, 3 The Sea Post office on the Steamboat line between Hammerfest and Hamburg, and on the part of the United States—1 New York, 2 Chicago

The respective Postal Administrations are authorized, if circumstances should require it, to discontinue any of the offices designated for the exchange of mails or to establish others in their place.

ARTICLE 3.

The Post-Offices of Sweden and Norway shall make their own arrangements for the dispatch of mails to the United States, and in like manner the Post-Office of the United States shall make arrangements for the dispatch of mails to Sweden and Norway. The mails shall be forwarded by regular routes of communication, and each office shall, at its own cost pay the expense of the intermediate transportation (sea and territorial) of the mails which it despatches to the other country. It is agreed that the cost of the international, ocean, and territorial transit of closed mails, exchanged in either direction between the frontiers of the respective countries shall be first defrayed by that one of the offices which shall have obtained from the post-offices of the intermediary countries the most favorable terms for such conveyance and any amount so advanced by one office, for and on account of the other shall be promptly re-imbursed

ARTICLE 4

The standard weight for the single rate of postage shall be—

1 For letters 15 grammes

2 For all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article that which each office adopts for the mails which it despatches to the other office adapted to the regulations prescribed for such correspondence in the despatching country. Each office shall however give notice to the other of the standard weight it adopts and of any subsequent change thereof

The rule of progression shall be an additional single rate for each additional single weight or fraction thereof

The weight stated by the despatching office shall always be accepted except in the case of manifest error

ARTICLE 5

The single rate of postage for letter correspondence exchanged [illegible] between the United Kingdoms and the United States shall be—

I By closed mails via England without regard to the form of writing of the correspondence whether to or from a Swedish or Norwegian sea-port, or through Germany—

1 For letters from Sweden for the United States—
(a) When prepaid in Sweden 36 ore
(b) When paid in the United States 15 cents

2 For letters from the United States for Sweden—
(a) When prepaid in the United States, 9 cents
(b) When paid in Sweden 50 ore

3 For letters from Norway for the United States—
(a) When prepaid in Norway 1 skillings
(b) When paid in the United States 15 cents.

4 For letters from the United States for Norway—
(a) When paid in the United States 10 cents
(b) When paid in Norway 18 skillings

II By direct regular steamship communication between ports in the United Kingdoms whether the port be Swedish or Norwegian on the one side and ports in the United States on the other side—

1 For letters from Sweden for the United States—
(a) When prepaid in Sweden 24 ore.
(b) When paid in the United States 9 cents

2 For letters from the United States for Sweden—
(a) When prepaid in the United States, 6 cents
(b) When paid in Sweden, 36 ore

3 For letters from Norway for the United States
(a) When prepaid in Norway 7 skillings
(b) When paid in the United States 9 cents

4 For letters from the United States for Norway—
(a) When prepaid in the United States 6 cents
(b) When paid in Norway 10 skillings

Insufficiently prepaid letters shall be charged with the deficient postage after deducting the prepaid amount.

On all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article the rate shall be [illegible] mails despatched by either route that which the despatching office shall adopt [illegible] prescribed for such correspondence in the despatching country. But each office shall give notice to the other of the rate it adopts and of any subsequent change thereof

ARTICLE 6

The Atlantic sea rate on the correspondence sent in closed mails through England shall not exceed [illegible] cents per ounce for letter mails and 8 cents per pound for other correspondence [illegible] the charge for the sea conveyance thereof between England and the United Kingdoms exceed [illegible] per single letter rate or 6 cents per ounce weight of letter mails and [illegible] cents per pound for other correspondence

It is also agreed that the Baltic cost of the sea transportation between the boundaries of the respective countries by any direct line of steamships adapted to the conveyance of mails and employed by the respective postal offices shall not exceed 2 cents for each single letter rate or 6 cents per ounce net weight of letter mails and [illegible] cents per pound of other correspondence

It is further agreed that the Atlantic sea rate on the correspondence sent in closed mails through Germany shall not exceed 5 cents per 30 grammes of letters and [illegible] cents per kilogramme of other correspondence.

It is also understood and agreed that the Norwegian Post Office shall be reimbursed for the closed mails sent through Germany which have been forwarded by the direct steamboat line between Christiansand and Hamburg worked on Norwegian account by a sum corresponding to the Swedish and Danish rate of transit to closed mails sent through Sweden and Denmark

ARTICLE 7

Ordinary letters may be sent prepaid or unpaid but on registered letters and on all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article prepayment shall be obligatory

ARTICLE 8

Registered articles shall in addition to the postage be subject to a register fee of 30 ore in Sweden or 8 skillings in Norway and of 8 cents in the United States. This fee as well as the postage shall always be prepaid. Each office is at liberty to reduce this fee for the mails it despatches

ARTICLE 9

Any correspondence may be registered as well the letters [illegible] originating in or destined for other countries to which the post-office of the contracting countries may serve as intermediaries for the transmission of such registered articles

Each office shall notify the other of the countries to which it may serve as intermediary

ARTICLE 10

The accounts of the international correspondence [illegible] shall be adjusted as follows

I Between Sweden and the United States

From the total amount of international postages on registered [illegible] between Sweden and the United States collected in Sweden, the Swedish Postal Administration shall deduct the amount which without exceeding the highest rates agreed upon has been paid for the conveyance of the mails to the frontier of the United States. From the total amount of international postages and register fees for correspondence between Sweden and the United States collected in the United States the Postal Administration of the United States shall in like manner deduct the amount which without exceeding the highest rates agreed upon has been paid for the conveyance of the mails to the frontier of Sweden (via [illegible] England).

Of the amount of the two net sums thus obtained Sweden shall receive one moiety and the United States the other

II Between Norway and the United States.

From the total amount of the international postages and register fees for correspondence between Norway and the United States collected in Norway the Norwegian Postal Administration shall deduct the amount which without exceeding the highest rates agreed upon has been paid for the conveyance of the mails to the frontier of the United States. From the total amount of international postage and register fees for correspondence between Norway and the United States collected in the United States the Postal Administration of the United States shall in like manner deduct the amount which without exceeding the highest rates agreed upon, has been paid for the conveyance of the mails to the frontier of Norway or of Sweden in case of conveyance by direct steamship communication or through England.)

Of the amount of the two net sums thus obtained Norway shall receive one moiety and the United States the other

ARTICLE 11

The correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article shall be despatched under regulations to be established by the despatching office, but these shall embrace the following

1 No packet shall contain anything which shall be closed against inspection, nor any written communication whatever except to state from whom and to whom the packet is sent and numbers and prices placed upon price terms or samples of merchandise.

2 No packet may exceed two feet in length, or one foot in any other dimension.

3 Neither office shall be bound to deliver any article the importation of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country of destination

4 The custom duties that may be chargeable in each of the two countries may be levied for the use of the customs.

5 Except as above no charge whatever shall be collected on the letters and other correspondence exchanged. The small local carriers fee now chargeable in Sweden may however be levied to the use of the Swedish office and as long as a fee of 2 skillings for the delivery of poste restante letters and one of 4 skillings for letters posted after the general time for collecting the post, are chargeable in Norway these fees may be levied to the use of the Norwegian office.

ARTICLE 12

The Postal Administrations of each of the United Kingdoms, and that of the United States, shall establish by agreement, and in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the offices may exchange in open mails the foreign correspondence originating in or destined for foreign countries to which they may serve as intermediaries.

It is, however always understood that such correspondence shall only be charged with the rate applicable to international correspondence augmented by the postage and other taxes due to Foreign Postal Administrations, and any other tax for exterior service.

ARTICLE 13.

The postal accounts between the respective offices which according to Article 10 are to be settled separately between Sweden and the United States, and between Norway and the United States shall be stated quarterly, transmitted and verified as speedily as practicable and the balance found due shall be paid to the creditor office, either by exchange on London, or at the debtor office as the creditor office may desire.

The rate for the conversion of the moneys of the respective countries shall be established by common agreement between the respective offices.

ARTICLE 14.

When in a port, whether belonging to either of the United Kingdoms or to the United States, a closed mail is transferred from one vessel to another, without any expense to the office of the country where the transfer is made, such transfer shall not be subject to any charge by one office against the other.

ARTICLE 15.

Official communications between the respective Postal Administrations shall not be the occasion of any account between them.

ARTICLE 16.

The respective Post-Offices shall by mutual consent make detailed regulations for carrying the articles of this convention into execution; and in like manner modify such regulations from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

ARTICLE 17.

Letters wrongly sent wrongly addressed or not deliverable for any cause, shall be returned to the despatching office, at its expense for the return, if any expense be incurred. Registered articles, in the second paragraph of the first article mentioned, shall also be returned in like manner. Other articles shall be left to the disposition of the receiving office.

Any postage not collected upon the correspondence returned, but which shall have been charged against the receiving office, shall be deducted from the account.

ARTICLE 18.

This convention shall take effect from and of the 1st day of July, 1873. It shall be continued in force until one year from the time when any of the Governments of the respective countries shall have given notice of its wish to terminate the same. It is to be ratified, and the ratifications are to be exchanged as soon as possible.

Done in duplicate and signed at the city of Washington this fifteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL. [SEAL]
Postmaster-General.

OLUF STENERSEN. [SEAL]

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

By the President: U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Washington, March 15, 1873. [SEAL]

[Translation.]

We Oscar, by the grace of God King of Sweden Norway, the Goths and the Vandals, make known that whereas We and the United States of America have found it expedient and necessary to enter into negotiations having for their object the conclusion of a postal convention, and our Minister, duly authorized for that purpose having, on the 15th day of March, in the present year, with the Postmaster-General of the United States established, concluded, signed, and with his seal provided a convention word for word as follows

(See Convention above)

Therefore, We have desired to ratify, approve, and accept the convention so concluded, with all its articles, paragraphs and clauses, and We do by these presents in the most express terms, approve, accept, and ratify the same; and We will sincerely and honestly uphold and fulfill the foregoing convention and all its articles, paragraphs and clauses

In witness whereof We have, with our own hand, signed and caused the same to be confirmed by our royal seal

Done at Stockholm Castle on the sixteenth day of the month of May, in the year after the birth of our Lord and Saviour one thousand eight hundred and seventy three

OSCAR [SEAL]

O M BJORNSTJERNA.

The undersigned having met together for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the convention concluded at the city of Washington on the fifteenth day March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three between His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway and the United States of North America concerning the exchange of correspondence between the United States of North America and the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, and the respective ratifications of the said convention having been carefully compared and found to agree exactly one with the other, and both with the original of the said convention, the exchange has this day been effected in the usual form.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present certificate of exchange and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms

Done at Stockholm the 26th day of May 1873

C C ANDREWS [SEAL]
O M BJORNSTJERNA. [SEAL]

DETAILED REGULATIONS agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United States and the Postal Administration of Sweden for the execution of the Convention of the 15th of March 1873 between the United States of America and the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway,

ARTICLE 1

The American exchange offices of New York and Chicago shall make up mails for the Swedish exchange offices of Goteborg, the travelling post-office No 1 between Goteborg and Stockholm and the travelling post office No 2 between Malmo and Falkoping

The latter shall make up mails for the exchange offices of New York and Chicago

Table A hereto annexed indicates the correspondence to be distributed to each exchange office.

ARTICLE 2.

Each mail exchanged between the respective offices shall be accompanied by a letter bill showing the postage and the charges of transit, the fees &c according to each class upon the different kinds of correspondence.

The form of this letter bill shall follow the models B1 and B2 hereto annexed and shall be completed by the despatching office during each quarter of the calendar year

The receiving office shall acknowledge its receipt by the next dispatch.

ARTICLE 3.

The exchange offices shall divide the correspondence which they dispatch into a suitable number of separate packages, according to the letter bill

Each of these packages shall bear the proper etiquette and numbers corresponding to the letter bill

ARTICLE 4.

When more than a single rate is chargeable upon any letter or other article the number of rates to which it is subject shall be indicated by the dispatching office by a figure in the upper left corner of the address.

ARTICLE 5.

Registered correspondence shall be described in a register list following the models C1 and C2 hereto annexed

All registered letters and the register list shall be inclosed together in strong paper and securely fastened, and the packet plainly inscribed with the word "*Registered*" or "*Rekommenderade*" and placed in the mail

The blank in the registered letter list for expressing the number of registered articles shall be filled in letters and figures expressing the number. In case no registered articles are sent, the proper blank of the letter bill shall be filled with the word "*Nihil*" or "*Nil*."

ARTICLE 6.

The register lists despatched shall be retained by the receiving office, which office shall acknowledge by the first mail, the receipt of the registered articles numerically from No — to No —

If the verification by the exchange office discloses an error of any kind in the register list it shall be also, by the first mail notified to the dispatching office.

ARTICLE 7.

The two administrations mutually engage to take all needful measures for the careful transmission of registered correspondence and for pursuing it when lost but it is understood that neither assumes towards the other any pecuniary responsibility in case of loss.

ARTICLE 8.

All letters exchanged between the several offices shall indicate by stamp or writing thereon the office of origin and the unpaid letters so exchanged shall also be stamped with the name of the dispatching office of exchange.

Correspondence fully paid to destination shall be stamped in the United States "Paid all" and in Sweden "Franco"

Registered articles shall be stamped "Registered" in the United States and "Rekommenderadt" in Sweden.

Correspondence insufficiently paid shall be stamped in the United States "Insufficiently paid" and in Sweden "[illegible]" and the amount of deficient postage expressed in figures on the face.

Correspondence dispatched by the British or German routes shall be stamped to indicate British or German transit.

ARTICLE 9

The respective Postal Administrations are mutually to furnish each other with lists stating the foreign countries to which the foreign postage and the amount thereof, must be absolutely prepaid or can be left unpaid and until such lists are furnished, neither country is to mail to the other any correspondence for foreign countries but the country to which the mail is sent

Such lists shall also indicate the foreign countries with which registered correspondence may be exchanged in the open mails between the several offices and the conditions thereof

ARTICLE 10.

The respective exchange offices shall mark in red ink in the upper corner of the address at the right hand of prepaid letters sent for transit in the open mail the amount of the extra-national postage due to the country through which the same are forwarded, and in the same manner [illegible] in black ink shall mark the amount of the extra-national postage due to the forwarding country upon the unpaid letters sent in transit

ARTICLE 11.

Articles under band which do not conform to the conditions mentioned in Article 11 of the convention or which are not in part prepaid shall be retained by the administration of origin and shall remain subject to its disposal

ARTICLE 12.

Letters originating in or destined for foreign countries sent in the open mail for transit through Norway and which are insufficiently paid shall be transmitted as wholly unpaid and the [illegible] between the respective administrations of the [illegible] prepaid

ARTICLE 13

Letters and all registered articles not deliverable shall be respectively returned to the dispatching Administration at the end of every month (see exhibits D1 and D2) but all other articles of correspondence not registered which from any cause cannot be delivered shall be retained at the disposition of the receiving country

The unpaid postages on the letters so returned shall be deducted from the account against the office originally charged therewith

The prepaid postages on the letters so returned shall remain in the account as originally entered

The expense of transit of unpaid correspondence which has been transmitted by other Administration in closed mails and shall be returned to the dispatching office shall not be deducted from the original amount charged for transit upon a declaration of the amount by the office claiming the deduction. No charge shall be made by either Administration for the transit of correspondence returned as not deliverable.

ARTICLE 14

All correspondence wrongly addressed or missent shall be returned without delay by the receiving office to the exchange office which dispatched it.

The receiving office shall also correct accordingly in the column of verification the original entries of the Letter Bill relating to such correspondence

The articles of a like nature addressed to persons who have changed their residence shall be mutually forwarded and charged with the postage due by the office [illegible] at the first destination

ARTICLE 15

The dispatching exchange office shall state on the letter bills for the convenience of the transit account the exact number of single rates and weight of letters and the total weight of all the other correspondence which shall be dispatched in closed mails by the British or by the German mails in transit

ARTICLE 16.

It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established on the respective letter bills in the proper money of the dispatching office but the international postages on the unpaid letters or insufficiently paid letters shall be computed in the money of the receiving office

The reduction of these moneys shall be effected in the general accounts at the rate of 4 rixdaler or 400 ore of Sweden for one dollar of the United States

In entering on the letter bills the international postage on the partly paid letters at the money of the other office and the foreign charges in the money of the dispatching office and the cent of the United States shall be considered as the equivalent of 4 ore of Sweden

It is also understood that the quarterly accounts shall be paid respectively in gold and in the denominations of the money of the creditor office

ARTICLE 17

The quarterly accounts mentioned in article 13 of the Convention shall be prepared by the respective Postal Administrations. They shall be based upon the acknowledgments of receipt, and shall all respectively be prepared according to the models E1 and E2 hereto annexed.

A recapitulation of these accounts showing the definitive result alike for the debit and the credit shall be prepared by the United States office according to the form hereto annexed and marked F and shall then be transmitted with the quarterly accounts on which it is based for the examination of the other office

Done in duplicate and signed at Stockholm this 18th day of May, 1873 and at Washington this 24th day of June 1873.

WILHELM ROOS [SEAL]
JNO A J CRESWELL [SEAL]

DETAILED REGULATIONS agreed upon between the Post Office of the United States and the Postal Administration of Norway for the execution of the Postal Convention of the 15th of March, 1873 between the United States of America and the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway

ARTICLE 1

The American exchange offices of New York and Chicago shall make up mails for the Norwegian exchange offices of Christiansand and Christiania, Bergen and the sea Post-Office on the steamboat line between Hammerfest and Hamburg

The latter shall make up mails for the exchange offices of New York and Chicago.

ARTICLE 2

Each mail exchanged between the two countries shall be accompanied by a letter bill showing the postage for each class of correspondence, the number of registered articles, total weight of correspondence, &c

The form of the Letter-Bill shall follow the models A1 and A2 hereto annexed and shall be completed by the number of the dispatching office during each quarter of the calendar year

The receiving office shall acknowledge its receipt by the next dispatch.

ARTICLE 3.

The exchange offices shall divide the correspondence which they dispatch into a suitable number of separate packages according to the Letter-Bill.

Each of these packages shall bear the proper etiquette and numbers corresponding to the Letter-Bill

ARTICLE 4.

When more than a single rate is chargeable upon any letter or other article the number of rates to which it is subject shall be indicated by the dispatching office by a figure in the upper left corner of the address.

ARTICLE 5.

Registered correspondence shall be described in a register list following models B1 and B2 hereto annexed.

All registered letters and the register list shall be inclosed together in strong paper and securely fastened and the packet plainly inscribed with the word "*Registered*" or "*Registrerede*," and placed in the mail.

The blank in the Registered Letter List for expressing the number of registered articles shall be filled in letters and figures expressing the number. If in case no registered articles are sent, the proper blank of the Letter Bill shall be filled with the word "*Nihil*" or "*Nil*."

ARTICLE 6.

The register lists dispatched shall be retained by the receiving office, which office shall acknowledge by the first mail, the receipt of the registered articles numerically from No. — to No. —

If the verification by the exchange office discloses an error of any kind in the register list, it shall be also, by the first mail, notified to the dispatching office.

ARTICLE 7.

The two Administrations mutually engage to take all needful measures for the careful transmission of registered correspondence and for pursuing it when lost but it is understood that neither assumes towards the other any pecuniary responsibility in case of loss.

ARTICLE 8.

All letters exchanged between the two countries shall indicate by stamp or writing thereon the office of origin and the unpaid letters so exchanged shall also be stamped with the name of the dispatching office of exchange.

Correspondence fully paid to destination shall be stamped in the United States "Paid all" and in Norway "Franco" [illegible]

[illegible]

ARTICLE 10.

It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established on the respective letter bills [illegible]

[illegible]

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General
W JOHANSEN

Convention between the United States of America and Denmark Naturalization. Concluded July 20 1872 Ratified January 22, 1873, Ratifications exchanged March 14 1873 Proclaimed April 15 1873.

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark relative to the naturalization of citizens and subjects of the two countries was concluded and signed at Copenhagen by their respective plenipotentiaries on the twentieth day of July, 1872, the original of which convention, being in the English and Danish languages, is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark being desirous to regulate the citizenship of the citizens of the United States of America who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the United States of America to the Kingdom of Denmark, and of Danish subjects who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the Kingdom of Denmark to the United States of America have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose and have named as their plenipotentiaries that is to say, the President of the United States of America Michael J Cramer minister resident of the United States of America at Copenhagen and His Majesty the King of Denmark, Otto Ditlev Baron Rosenorn Lehn commander of Danebrog and Danebrogsmand chamberlain His Majesty's minister for foreign affairs, &c, &c &c

Who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers found to be in good and due form having agreed upon and concluded the following articles to wit

ARTICLE I

Citizens of the United States of America who have become or shall become, and are naturalized according to law within the Kingdom of Denmark as Danish subjects, shall be held by the United States of America to be in all respects and for all purposes Danish subjects and shall be treated as such by the United States of America.

In like manner Danish subjects who have become or shall become and are naturalized according to law within the United States of America as citizens thereof, shall be held by the Kingdom of Denmark to be in all respects and for all purposes as citizens of the United States of America and shall be treated as such by the Kingdom of Denmark

ARTICLE II

If any such citizen of the United States as aforesaid naturalized within the Kingdom of Denmark as a Danish subject should renew his residence in the United States the United States government may, on his application and on such conditions as that government may see fit to impose, readmit him to the character and privileges of a citizen of the United States, and the Danish government shall not in that case claim him as a Danish subject on account of his former naturalization.

In like manner if any such Danish subject, as aforesaid naturalized within the United States as a citizen thereof, should renew his residence within the Kingdom of Denmark, His Majesty's government may on his application, and on such conditions as it may think fit to impose readmit him to the character and privileges of a Danish subject, and the United States government shall not in that case claim him as a citizen of the United States on account of his former naturalization

ARTICLE III

If however a citizen of the United States naturalized in Denmark shall renew his residence in the former country without the intent to return to that in which he was naturalized, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization.

In like manner if a Dane, naturalized in the United States, shall renew his residence in Denmark without the intent to return to the former country he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States.

The intent not to return may be held to exist when a person naturalized in the one country shall reside more than two years in the other country

ARTICLE IV.

The present convention shall go into effect immediately on or after the exchange of the ratifications and shall continue in force for ten years. If neither party shall have given to the other six months previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention

ARTICLE V

The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof and by His Majesty the King of Denmark and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Copenhagen as soon as may be within eight months from the date hereof

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Copenhagen, the twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy two

MICHAEL J. CRAMER.
O D ROSENORN-LEHN.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Copenhagen, on the 14th day of March, 1873 by Michael J Cramer minister resident of the United States of America at Copenhagen, and Otto Ditlev Rosenorn Lehn Commander of Danebrog and Danebrogsmand chamberlain, His Majesty's minister for foreign affairs, &c., &c., &c., on the part of their respective governments

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and citizens thereof

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed

Done at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-seventh.

U. S GRANT.

By the President,
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

TREATY.

Agreement between the United States and Spain for the Settlement of certain Claims of Citizens of the United States, made by Daniel E. Sickles, Esq, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Madrid, and His Excellency Senor Don Cristino Martos, Minister of State of Spain. Concluded February 12, 1871.

Memorandum of an arbitration for the settlement of the claims of citizens of the United States, or of their heirs, against the government of Spain for wrongs and injuries committed against their persons and property, or against the persons and property of citizens of whom the said heirs are the legal representatives, by the authorities of Spain, in the island of Cuba, or within the maritime jurisdiction thereof since the commencement of the present insurrection.

ARTICLE 3

Each country will retain to its own use the postage it collects, at the prescribed rate on postal cards forwarded to the other country.

ARTICLE 4.

The present articles shall be considered additional to those agreed upon between the two officers on the 28th of March, A. D. 1854, and on the 20th and 28th of August, 1855, and shall come into operation on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1873.

In witness whereof the Postmaster-General of the United States of America, and the Postmaster General of the Dominion of Canada, have hereto set their hands and affixed their seals, at the date set opposite to each respectively.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
[SEAL.] *Postmaster General of the United States*,
June 19, 1873.

A. CAMPBELL,
[SEAL] *Postmaster-General of Canada*,
June 26, 1873.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State. [SEAL]

Washington, June 19, 1873.

CONVENTION between the United States of America and Denmark Naturalization. Concluded July 20, 1872 ratified January 22 1873 exchanged March 14, 1873, proclaimed April 15 1873

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION

[illegible — second printing of the Denmark naturalization convention, heavily degraded]

SECOND ADDITIONAL CONVENTION [illegible]

[illegible]

ARTICLE 1.

The international single rate upon letters exchanged in closed mails via Great Britain between Belgium and the United States, is fixed as follows: [illegible]

ARTICLE 2.

The international single rate for prepaid letters sent by the direct steam ship line [illegible] between the two countries [illegible]

ARTICLE 3.

[illegible]

And the same rates of sea postage are also fixed for the closed mails conveyed by any line of direct mails between the two countries

ARTICLE

The present convention shall be considered as additional to those of August 21, 1867 and March [illegible] 1870 and shall take effect from the date agreed upon by the two administrations

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington this 9th day of May, 1873

JNO A J CRESWELL [SEAL]
Postmaster General of the United States
MAURICE DELFOSSE [SEAL]

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed

U S GRANT [SEAL]

By the President
HAMILTON FISH
Secretary of State

WASHINGTON May [illegible] 1873

CONVENTION between the United States of America and the Orange Free State. Friendship Commerce and Extradition. Concluded December 22, 1871. Ratification advised by Senate April 24, 1872. Ratified by President April 27 1872. Ratified by Volksraad of Orange Free State May 10, 1872. Ratifications exchanged at Washington August 18 1873. Proclaimed August 20 1873

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas a general convention of friendship commerce and extradition between the United States of America and the Orange Free State was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Bloemfontein on the twenty second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy one which convention is word for word as follows

GENERAL CONVENTION OF FRIENDSHIP COMMERCE AND EXTRADITION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ORANGE FREE STATE

The United States of America and the Orange Free State, equally animated by the desire to draw more closely the bonds of friendship which so happily exist between the two republics as well as to augment by all the means at their disposal, the commercial intercourse of their respective citizens have mutually resolved to conclude a general convention of friendship, commerce and extradition

For this purpose they have appointed as their plenipotentiaries to wit The President of the United States, Willard W Edgcomb special agent of the United States, and their consul at the Cape of Good Hope, and the president of the Orange Free State, Friedrich Kaufman Hohne, government secretary, who after a communication of their respective full powers, have agreed to the following articles

ARTICLE 1

The citizens of the United States of America and the citizens of the Orange Free State shall be admitted and treated upon a footing of reciprocal equality in the two countries, where such admission and treatment shall not conflict with the constitutional or legal provisions of the contracting parties. No pecuniary or other more burdensome condition shall be imposed upon them than upon the citizens of the country where they reside, nor any condition whatever to which the latter shall not be subject.

The foregoing privileges however shall not extend to the enjoyment of political rights

ARTICLE 2

The citizens of one of the two countries residing or established in the other shall be free from personal military service, but they shall be liable to the pecuniary or other contributions which may be required, by way of compensation, from citizens of the country where they reside, who are exempt from the said service.

No higher impost, under whatever name shall be exacted from the citizens of one of the two countries residing or established in the other than shall be levied upon citizens of the country in which they reside, nor any contribution whatever to which the latter shall not be liable.

In case of war or of the seizure or occupation of property for public purposes, the citizens of one of the two countries residing or established in the other shall be placed upon an equal footing with the citizens of the country in which they reside with respect to indemnities for damages they may have sustained

ARTICLE 3.

The citizens of each one of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal property within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, testament, donation, or in any other manner, and their heirs, whether by testament or ab intes-

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late or their successors, being [illegible], shall succeed to the said property [illegible] and they may take possession [illegible] themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same as they [illegible] paying no other charges than those [illegible] inhabitants of the country wherein the [illegible] situated shall be liable to pay in a [illegible] the absence of such heir heirs, [illegible] the same care shall be taken by the [illegible] the preservation of the property [illegible] taken for the preservation of [illegible] of the same country until the [illegible] shall have had time to take measures [illegible] himself of the same

ARTICLE 14

This convention shall be submitted to the approval and ratification [illegible]

[illegible]

To the Honorable Judge of Probate County of Penobscot

[illegible]

STATE OF MAINE

PENOBSCOT ss Court of Probate [illegible] ORDERED That [illegible]

[illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

December [illegible] 1873

State of Maine.

PENOBSCOT ss Court of Probate Novem[ber] A D 1873

Upon the petition of Phebe F Jones [illegible] Charles D H [illegible] of Bangor [illegible] deceased [illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN E GODFREY J[udge]

A true copy—Attest
AMBROSE C FLINT Reg[ister]

District Court of the United States District of Maine

In the matter of CHARLES V EATON Bankrupt IN BANKRUPTCY

[illegible]

Bangor Daily Whig & Courier [illegible]

[illegible]

WM P PREBLE
Clerk of District Court for said District.

dec1

In the matter of LUCY E WILBUR, Bankrupt IN BANKRUPTCY

This is to give notice that a petition has been presented to the Court this [illegible] day of Sept [illegible] LUCY E. WILBUR of [illegible] Bankrupt [illegible]

[illegible]

WM P PREBLE
Clerk of D[istrict] Court [illegible]

sept3

This is to give notice [illegible] of January A D 1874 [illegible] Smith [illegible]

[illegible]

H A HEAD
Deputy U S Marshal as Messenger

nb

This is to give notice That on the [illegible] of January A D 1874 a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of [illegible] of Bangor in the County of Penobscot and State of Maine who has been adjudged a Bankrupt [illegible]

[illegible]

H A HEAD
Deputy U S Marshal as Messenger

jan5 e1w2w&w1t2

Freedom Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I [illegible] have this day relinquished to my minor son [illegible] Blanchard all right and claim to his time [illegible] minority [illegible] I shall therefore claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

JOHN BLANCHARD

Plymouth Dec 23 1873 eM3w*

State of Maine.

PENOBSCOT ss Court of Probate, November T[erm] A D 1873

A certain instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Pliny D. Parso[ns] [illegible] Bangor in said County deceased having been presented for Probate

ORDERED That public notice be given to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Bangor Weekly Courier a newspaper printed in Bangor, in said County, that they may appear at a Court of Probate for said County to be held at the Probate Office in said Bangor on the [illegible] Tuesday in December next at ten of the clock [illegible] forenoon and show cause if any they have why the same should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

JOHN E GODFREY Judge

A true copy —Attest
48 AMBROSE C FLINT Register

State of Maine.

PENOBSCOT ss Court of Probate, November Term A D 1873

A certain instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Susannah Nutt late of [illegible] in said County deceased having been presented for Probate,

ORDERED, That public notice be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in The Bangor Weekly Courier, a newspaper printed in Bangor, in said County that they may appear at a Court of Probate for said County to be held at the Probate Office in said Bangor on the last Tuesday in December next at ten of the clock in the forenoon and show cause, if any they have why the same should not be proved approved and allowed as the Last Will and Testament of said deceased.

JOHN E. GODFREY, Judge

A true copy—Attest
48 AMBROSE C FLINT, Register

Administrator's Notice

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and has taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

JEFFERSON CHAMBERLAIN, late of B[illegible] in the County of Penobscot, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to present the same for settlement to him

A G WAKEFIELD Adm'r

Bangor, Nov 25, 1873. 49

The Bangor Bridge Company give public notice that at the next session of the Legislature the Company will petition for an alteration of their Charter. By order of the Directors

E MERRILL, Clerk

Bangor, Dec. 6, 1873

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